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Panels Recommend Adopting Nuclear Test Treaties

LD0410175890 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—The Soviet parliamentary Committee on Defence and State Security and the Committee on International Affairs met in Moscow today to discuss ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treaties limiting underground nuclear weapons tests and peaceful underground nuclear explosions.

After studying corresponding documents and hearing reports by officials from the Soviet Foreign and Defence Ministries, the committees decided to recommend that the Soviet parliament ratify the two treaties and corresponding protocols.

Bogachev Considers Outlook for Arms Reductions

LD0410210890 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 4 Oct 90

["Comment" by TASS military analyst Vladimir Bogachev: "Progress on Conventional Arms Cuts"]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—Good news has come from New York. Visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker have reached mutually acceptable decisions on a number of issues that were raised during the Vienna talks. This has opened the way towards the signing of a treaty on conventional weapons cuts in Europe.

According to the treaty, which is due to be signed in Paris in mid-November, tens of thousands of tanks and artillery systems and thousands of combat aircraft will be scrapped or withdrawn from Europe. The NATO and Warsaw Pact troops in Europe will be reduced by ten percent.

According to experts, as a result of the implementation of the new treaty, Western and Eastern forces in Europe will be balanced.

The headway made in New York removes the last obstacle to holding a 35-state summit Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Paris in mid-November.

Only a few days ago, serious apprehension was voiced that the summit would have to be postponed if the draft treaty on conventional forces were not ready by mid-November. Now, it can be said with confidence that the treaty on conventional forces will be fully prepared in time for the Paris summit.

The progress in solving the problems debated in Vienna will facilitate the success of the Paris forum, which, it is believed in Moscow, will in turn create conditions for reducing still further the level of military confrontation in Europe and lead to the creation of new security structures on the continent.

The way towards a common European home, towards turning Europe into a continent of lasting peace and cooperation is not likely to be simple and easy. As soon as the problem of conventional weapons is resolved, other, more complex problems will move to the foreground. What is to done with military alliances in Europe? What functions should they perform, if any?

Profound transformations are now under way in the Warsaw Treaty structures. It is becoming a consultative political organisation. NATO member-countries are also considering ways to strengthen political aspects of the Western alliance.

Two dissimilar tendencies are becoming manifest in deciding future roles to be played by the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

NATO leaders insist on "immutable fundamental tasks" of the alliance, which have until recently been purely military. Judging by their pronouncements, their alliance should remain the principle peace and stability keeping instrument in Europe. Any non-military structures, like the CSCE or the United Nations, should play only an auxiliary role. On the other hand, the Soviet Union favours a much greater role for the CSCE in solving European problems.

During the past five years, stormy political processes in Europe have often run ahead of the decision making process in negotiations and confronted participants in international fora with faits accomplis.

However, this only reconfirms the thesis of the need to define general prospects for European development towards a durable peace and stability.

The forthcoming Paris summit is expected to impart a new powerful impulse to these efforts.

Warsaw Pact Rear Forces Leaders Meet in Poland

LD0410174690 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1632 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct (TASS)—Here today a meeting was held of the chiefs of the Rear Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The purpose of the meeting, said Division General J. Kurjata, commander of the Warsaw Military District, was an exchange of experience. Much attention was paid to the methods of supplying the troops with fuel and oil materials. The Polish representatives shared their experiences in adapting their Army structures to the new conditions of a market economy. The representatives of the CSFR, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania were especially interested in these issues.

The participants in the meeting were received by Vice Admiral P. Kolodziejczyk, minister of national defense of Poland.

Warsaw Pact Military Council Meets in Romania

LD0410172590 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—A regular session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty allied armed forces was held in the Romanian capital on October 2-4. The session was chaired by General Petr Lushev, commander-in-chief of the allied armed forces. It was attended by members of the Military Council and other representatives of the armed forces of Warsaw Treaty member-states.

Proceeding from the resolutions adopted by the political consultative committee in June 1990, the military council analyzed problems dealing with the activities of the allied armed forces and discussed possible forms of cooperation in new conditions.

The session was held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Confer in New York

PM0310131190 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] New York, 1 Oct—The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states have held a meeting here. There was a thorough exchange of opinions on questions of the transformation of the Warsaw Pact Organization in accordance with the new world and European realities, on the elaboration of a declaration on relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, on the talks on reducing conventional arms, and on preparations for the Paris summit meeting within the CSCE framework.

Participating were the foreign ministers of the USSR—E.A. Shevardnadze; Bulgaria—L. Gotsev; Hungary—G. Jeszenszky; Romania—A. Nastase; Poland—K. Skubiszewski; and Czechoslovakia—J. Dienstbier; and Kh. Domke [name as transliterated], state secretary of the GDR Foreign Ministry.

Hungary's Antall: Pact 'No Longer Justified'

PM0310190990 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Oct 90 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Hungary: Crack in Warsaw Pact"]

[Text] Hungary will leave the Warsaw Pact before the end of 1991. This was stated at a news conference in Strasbourg by Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, who was here on the occasion of the Hungary's admission to the Council of Europe.

In the prime minister's words, "The changes now taking place in the world must make the USSR understand that the Warsaw Pact's existence is no longer justified in any way."

Answering a question about whether Hungary might join NATO in the future, Antall stated that he "cannot give an affirmative answer."

The Hungarian prime minister also pointed out that his country "has the chance to become an associate member of the European Community by 1 January 1992" and that in 1995 it intends to submit its application to join the European Community as a full member.

Lushev Addresses Departing GDR Officers

PM2609142590 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 90 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] A meeting marking the departure for home of generals and other officers of the GDR National People's Army has been held at the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces Staff in Moscow. They have terminated their service in the Joint Armed Forces' military organs in connection with the upcoming unification of Germany.

The Joint Armed Forces have existed on European soil as a guarantee of peace and security for 35 years, Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, told the assembly. He spoke highly of the contribution made by the GDR National People's Army to strengthening the defense capability of the allied countries and developing friendship and cooperation among fraternal armies.

Gremitskikh Gives Foreign Affairs Briefing 4 Oct

Primakov's Middle East Mission

LD0410140990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Aleksandr Kanishchev]

[Text] Moscow, 4 September (TASS)—"The central purpose of Primakov's mission is to seek opportunities for a peaceful resolution of the acute international crisis in the Persian Gulf region." This was stated today at a briefing by Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, informing journalists about the trip by Yevgeniy Primakov, member of the USSR Presidential Council, to Jordan and Iraq.

Primakov left for the Middle East last Wednesday as the personal envoy of the head of the Soviet state, with instructions to "speak in the name of" the USSR president. Yesterday, the diplomat reported, Primakov held a meeting with King Husayn of Jordan and handed him a personal message from Mikhail Gorbachev. On the same day, a meeting was held between Primakov and Yasir Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

"Today the USSR president's personal envoy is already in Baghdad," Gremitskikh continued. "At the center of his talks with the Iraqi leadership is the whole range of problems of the growing tension in the Persian Gulf, brought about by Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. One may suppose that the Soviet side will, in all frankness, set out its principled attitude to all these matters and everything resulting from the UN Security Council resolution and other international documents concerning the crisis."

Pointing out that the personal envoy of the head of the Soviet state is accompanied by Igor Belousov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is head of a foreign departmental group [vneshvedomstvennaya gruppa] set up on the instructions of the USSR president to deal with matters relating to the evacuation of Soviet citizens from Iraq, Gremitskikh stated: "It is natural to suppose that Yevgeniy Primakov and Igor Belousov will discuss with the Iraqi leadership matters relating to ensuring the safety of Soviet citizens in Iraq in a fitting manner, and also their freedom to leave Iraq. The safety of Soviet people in Iraq is a top priority concern for the Soviet leadership."

More on Primakov's Mideast Tour

LD0410163190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1516 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Konstyantin Voytsekhovich and Aleksandr Kanishchev]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep [date as received] (TASS)—The trip to Jordan and Iraq by Yevgeniy Primakov, personal representative of the head of the Soviet state and member of the USSR Presidential Council, is being assessed here as an important foreign political action by the USSR. It confirms the consistency of the USSR's course aimed at a peaceful settlement of the acute international crisis in the Persian Gulf caused by the Iraqi annexation of Kuwait. It has met with approval by political observers and has inspired some hopes.

At the regular briefing which took place today in the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Western and other foreign journalists inquired whether Yevgeniy Primakov knew Iraqi President Saddam Husayn personally, whether he had brought a message from Mikhail Gorbachev to the Iraqi leader, and also about the contents of the message which he handed yesterday to King Husayn of Jordan. And although Yuriy Gremitskikh, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry, was unable to give a definitive reply to all of these questions, he stressed that Yevgeniy Primakov had the right "to speak on behalf" of the head of the Soviet state. The diplomat also pointed out that the Soviet emissary would "with complete frankness" expound "Moscow's principled attitude" to what is happening in that region and "everything that follows from the resolution of the UN Security Council and other international documents related to the crisis."

Yevgeniy Primakov, as he stated himself in his interview in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA yesterday, is acting in this acute international crisis in accordance with the line determined recently at the meeting of USSR and U.S. presidents in Helsinki. They hope in Moscow that the personal representative of the head of the Soviet state, who enjoys his trust as well as authority in the Arab world, will be received in Baghdad at an appropriately high level.

In this connection it is noted here that Baghdad was given one more chance to learn about the seriousness of the intention of international community to resolve this acute crisis in accordance with the norms of civilized relations between people and countries which are being established in the world of late.

Gorbachev May Visit Germany

LD0410155590 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Aleksandr Kanishchev]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—President Gorbachev may visit Germany to sign a treaty on good-neighborliness, partnership and cooperation on the way to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) summit in Paris in mid-November. However, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman today could not confirm journalists' suggestions to this effect.

He did say, however, that "the German side made a proposal about the venue of signing the treaty, which is now being considered by the Soviet side." The treaty between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of

Germany was initiated by foreign ministers of the two countries on September 12 and, in principle, is ready for signing.

Expressing his own view, the spokesman said it would be nice to sign the treaty before the all-European Paris summit, "because in this case the European family of nations, the United States and Canada will hold it having all important resolutions and documents."

Joint U.S.-Soviet Statement

LD0410183190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] [Announcer] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists took place at the press center of the USSR Foreign Ministry today. Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy head of the Information Directorate attached to the USSR Foreign Ministry, made a statement at the meeting.

[Begin Gremitskikh recording] First of all, I would like to call your attention to an important international document—the Soviet-U.S. statement in support of the United Nations, which is called "Responsibility for Peace and Security in the Changing World." It was adopted by the foreign ministers of the two states at the United Nations yesterday. It is stressed in the statement that confrontational relations between East and West are nowadays being replaced by cooperation and partnership. The United Nations is rapidly becoming the genuine center for concerned joint actions. The Security Council is restoring its decisive role in the maintenance of international security, peaceful settlement of arguments, and prevention of conflicts.

USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze sent a congratulatory telegram to his colleague Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG federal minister of foreign affairs, yesterday in connection with the creation of the single German state. It is noted in the telegram that new generations of Soviet and German people are emerging on the scene. The appearance of Europe is being changed before our very eyes. The creation of the single Germany, which is being carried out in accordance with aspirations of the German people, and which takes account of lawful interests of other countries, ranks with these cardinal changes and occupies its special place in them. The path toward European unity—where peace-loving and democratic Germany will occupy its proper place—is clear. Relying upon the good traditions in the joint history of our great peoples, and upon the treaty on good neighborliness, partnership, and cooperation that will soon be concluded, the Soviet Union and Germany are entering a qualitatively new stage of relations. In the Soviet Union, the message from Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze says, they believe that it will bring sound peace, stability, and prosperity to the Soviet and German people, as well as to all of Europe. [end recording]

Candidate for Luxembourg Envoy

LD0410145190 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Aleksandr Kanishchev]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—At a briefing here today, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuriy Gremitskikh answered journalists' questions about candidates for Soviet ambassador to Luxembourg.

They mentioned, among others, Chingiz Aytmatov—Soviet author, member of the USSR Presidential Council and USSR people's deputy.

Gremitskikh said that the Soviet diplomatic corps was formed of both Foreign Ministry employees and authoritative Soviet statesmen and public figures. "In this context, the candidacy of Chingiz Aytmatov for the post of Soviet Ambassador to Luxembourg is being considered," Gremitskikh said.

TASS Assesses UN Session on Gulf Crisis

LD0410143190 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—The final departure from confrontation and rhetoric and the collective desire to conduct serious work to find solutions to specific problems are the salient features of the current 45th U.N. General Assembly session in New York.

In Soviet diplomatic circles they believe that although slightly more than two weeks have passed since its opening, one can assert that the session produced tangible results which are certain to enhance international security.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's speech at the session undoubtedly drew a wide response in U.N. circles and in the world as a whole. Shevardnadze reaffirmed the Soviet Union's aspiration to build peace by concerted efforts, relying on human morals and international law.

Observers showed keen interest in Shevardnadze's assessments of the Gulf crisis and, especially, practical considerations. Once implemented, they could enable the United Nations to utilise measures of conviction and compulsion at its disposal to defuse the conflict.

The meeting of the U.N. Security Council at minister level, which was held under Shevardnadze's chairmanship, was a powerful political signal of the world community's opposition to Iraqi aggression. The mechanism of the military and staff committee went into operation for the first time in decades.

Shevardnadze's statement on the readiness of the Soviet Union, alongside other permanent members of the Security Council, to conclude agreements to put a national troop contingent at the disposal of the Security Council signalled a major turn in the Soviet position.

But deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's International Organisations Department Vasiliy Sidorov told TASS that "military force could be used only as a last resort, because we would prefer to avoid decisions and reply on political means to prevent the conflict from being escalated into a big war."

Sidorov emphasised that this conclusion was also formulated in a statement issued by the foreign ministers of the five permanent members of the Security Council upon the results of their meeting with the U.N. secretary-general. Sidorov believes that this meeting "reflected a new level of cooperation between the foreign ministers of the five and showed that they aimed to conduct a businesslike exchange of views on the more pressing issues of the modern world."

A joint statement by the USSR and the European Community member-states on the Middle East is one more document which is unusual in its form and very interesting in essence. This statement marked the beginning to political cooperation between the USSR and the twelve in settling the Gulf conflict and, in broader terms, in normalising the situation in the Middle East.

One should note the intensive nature of Shevardnadze's bilateral contacts with his partners during the session. His talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker undoubtedly hold a special place in these meetings. Reaching mutual understanding on questions of reducing conventional forces in Europe has been their main result. All this demonstrates that the Soviet-American dialogue is turning into an imporant factor enhancing U.N. efficiency.

CSCE-Related Diplomatic Developments Noted

PM0310150590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by correspondent A. Shalnev: "Paris 'Summit' Ahead. Important Diplomatic News From New York"]

[Excerpt] New York—[passage omitted] The Paris meeting [of heads of state and government of CSCE participant countries] was in doubt until the very last moment: The United States repeatedly declared that, if the multilateral agreement on conventional kinds of arms in Europe were not ready for signing by the time of the Paris meeting, the U.S. President would not attend it: There was no point.

But, to all appearances, the intensive work by Soviet and U.S. experts has yielded fruit, considerable fruit. On Monday, following his meeting with President Bush and then in his speech at the conference of 35 [foreign ministers], the Soviet minister declared that there was a real chance of drawing up the agreement precisely in time for the Paris "summit." (In a conversation with me, French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas also noted the high degree of probability of this).

Incidentally, Eduard Shevardnadze also made an optimistic assessment of the prospect of concluding the treaty on strategic offensive arms, which is also being worked on now by experts who have come to New York. According to E. Shevardnadze, the treaty might be drawn up before the end of this year. Then, he said, it will also be possible to fix the date of President Bush's visit to Moscow.

Let us return, however, to all-European affairs. The first day of the conference was taken up primarily with speeches by the delegations' leaders. To judge from those speeches, a consensus is already taking shape with regard to the proposals concerning Europe's future structure which were set forth in the London declaration of the heads of state and government of the NATO countries. This concerns, in particular, the idea of creating a center for the prevention and resolution of conflicts. Eduard Shevardnadze remarked in his speech that "the Soviet Union considers it a priority" to create such a center, which "we need under the conditions of the quick-fire and far-reaching changes in the military-political situation in Europe." The USSR foreign minister also emphasized that the center "could become the prototype of future democratic, supra-bloc security structures."

Will it? As can be seen from the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Baker and the explanations given by a high-ranking administration staffer, who asked not to be named, the United States does not see the future Europe and the future world without NATO. The new Europe, the leader of the U.S. foreign policy department said, must be created "on the mutually reinforcing cornerstones of NATO, the EC, and the Helsinki process."

The anonymous administration staffer was still clearer in his statements: The Helsinki process "must not and cannot be an alternative to or a substitute for NATO. It does not ensure collective security the way NATO does." And further: "NATO will continue to play a very important role in the foreseeable future. As long as the Soviet Union possesses a vast number of troops stationed so close to Europe, we need some collective mechanism of Western security. And this is NATO."

On the other hand, the same staffer pointed out, a noteworthy feature of "the present atmosphere at the talks is the fact there is no Warsaw Pact group as such there: The East Europeans mainly each speak for themselves, and their viewpoints are sometimes very different from each other."

The following point also drew attention to itself in the speeches by James Baker and one of his subordinates, who preferred to hide behind a screen of anonymity: Washington is increasingly intensively beginning to champion the needs of the Baltic republics. "The Baltic countries," the anonymous person said, "have shown very appreciable interest in the Helsinki process in recent months. They have sent their representatives to Vienna. I myself have met with some of them... We would like them at last to join in the process as observers, and then also as full participants... But membership depends on whether there is a consensus on this. But at present, so we believe, a consensus on this question is impossible. For reasons which you evidently understand. But we are continuing consultations."

And here are the words of the secretary of state: "We confirm the statement which President Ford made on signing (in 1975—A.Sh.) the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the statement that the act did not alter the U.S. position on the question of the status of the Baltic states. And at the summit meeting in Washington (with President Gorbachev—A.Sh.) President Bush once again pointed out that it is necessary to strive for a regular dialogue in order to satisfy the Baltic peoples' aspirations."

A report on Monday's diplomatic events in New York cannot be complete without mentioning President Bush's speech at the UN General Assembly session.

The U.S. President did not advance any major initiatives, which we are accustomed to expecting from heads of state and government in ceremonial UN speeches, unless you count the proposals to create the post of special UN coordinator on questions of assisting particular countries in holding elections and to set up an electoral commission under the coordinator, which would include prominent experts from various countries. Explaining the meaning of this innovation, the President emphasized the importance of "free elections as the basis of democratic management."

In the main, however, the U.S. leader repeated something that has been heard from him before—only in a more emotional and more eloquent form. Bush said, for example, that U.S.-Soviet relations have finally emerged from the framework of "deterrence and confrontation"; that for the first time since 1945 real opportunities have now emerged to use the United Nations as "a center of international collective security"; that the time has come for the United Nations to "leave aside counterproductive debates and procedures, arguments and resolutions, the time has come to substitute pragmatic actions for polemical attacks."

Bush devoted considerable attention to the situation in the Persian Gulf, emphasizing—and, in my view, this is an important point—that, "as all of us at the United Nations hope, military force will never be used" to settle the conflict in that region. Incidentally, after meeting with Bush Monday, our minister told journalists: The administration and I believe that possibilities still exist for a peaceful settlement in the Persian Gulf.

And, finally, the U.S. President confirmed that, if South Korea asks to be admitted to the United Nations—without waiting for a similar request from North Korea—Washington will support Seoul.

Impact of German Unity on European Security

PM0310130290 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Markushin under the rubric "The World Today: Problems and Opinions": "Germany. Europe. Security"]

[Text] Before sitting down to write these observations, I decided to flip through last year's newspapers. I leafed through them and felt rather uncomfortable about the inaccuracy of our predictions about the nature and consequences of changes in Europe. The Berlin Wall had already collapsed but we were continuing to talk about the "socialist renewal" of the GDR. The mass fraternization of East and West Germans was already under way while we affirmed as before that the swift reunification of Germany was no more than the fruit of hot-headed people's fantasies. We connected the idea of a common Germany with the danger of a violation of the "geostrategic equilibrium." We assured people that neither the Europeans, nor the Russians, nor the Americans, nor the Germans themselves were ready to witness the birth of the "Fourth Reich."

What was this—our fettered way of thinking, fear or inability to look beyond the horizon? Yes, no doubt, in part. All the same, the main thing is obviously that in periods of major historical leaps forward, the normal human consciousness naturally lags behind the social processes that are going on. And this is exactly what happened. In the past year, Europe has grown up, wised up, and moved forward at incomparably faster rates than it had in previous years. And what is seen today as quite appropriate appeared to be really utterly fantastic last fall.

Thus, the era of the united Germany will begin on 3 October. There have been a great number of speeches, opinions, and commentaries on this subject. This truly historic event merits them. And after 3 October, the subject will scarcely be exhausted. This is primarily because the unification of the Germans in one state does not affect only the future and interests of the Germans themselves. I have in mind primarily the security factor, which henceforth will be closely linked to the policy of the newly fledged European giant.

So what is seen as the most important thing? Undoubtedly, it is the fact that unification is taking place amid the normalization of East-West relations and amid a sharp drop in tension between the two superarmed and ideologically charged groupings. A fundamentally different situation has formed. The fact that the "front" no longer passes along the inner-German border changes the state of affairs to a significant degree in all respects: economically, politically, and militarily. The border of hostility which for decades was the source of instability and nervousness, is turning into a border of contact.

However, what next? In the new situation, standing still means moving backwards. Naturally, the question of further military detente in Central Europe arises. The united Germany with its restored sovereignty no longer appears "appropriate" as a place for the deployment of numerous foreign troops. In the next four years, Soviet formations and units will be withdrawn. Representatives of other countries whose military contingents are billeted in the FRG are also making statements on the need for their partial or complete withdrawal. It remains only to wait for these intentions to be put into practice.

The fact that we can now see a prospect of lowering the level of the FRG's militarization and significantly reducing the numerical strength of the armed forces (by roughly 40 percent of the total numerical strength of the Bundeswehr and the NVA [National People's Army]) is undoubtedly important. At the same time, it is inevitable that there will be a growth in the country's political prestige, which, naturally, will be accompanied by a growth in its political responsibility for world affairs. In this connection, the idea of bringing the FRG into the UN Security Council as a sixth permanent member is being seen as at least worthy of discussion. But the idea—expressed by the U.S. periodical FOREIGN AFFAIRS—that it is supposedly time to start thinking about the creation of a "tripartite directorate" involving the United States, Germany, and Japan, to lead the world, is, to my mind, a very bad idea. Will it not kindle great-power ambitions in Germany?

Unification is taking place amid active searches for ways of forming a new European security system. The FRG leadership is occupying quite a constructive position in this sphere. "It is we who must together start a new phase in European history..." Chancellor H. Kohl says. "I am talking about a common European security structure as a framework for a reliable and fair peaceful order including all European countries and peoples."

Admittedly, speaking about the new European security system, our partners from the NATO countries stress insistently that this system cannot be created by replacing existing reliable structures with new ones, but only by supplementing these structures with new elements. More precisely, they are insisting on the unconditional preservation of NATO, which they consider to be an organization that has historically justified its existence, and on restricting, for the time being, the creation of joint organs of security such as a CSCE permanent secretariat and a center for preventing and settling conflicts.

It must be noted that the West's obstinacy on this question has recently grown as the Vienna talks on conventional weapons are becoming more complicated and as doubts arise as to the possibility of reaching an agreement within the planned timeframe—by the opening of the Paris meeting of the 34 CSCE countries' leaders 19 November. Will the sides find a solution in the next few days or weeks? It must be supposed that this depends more on politicians than on those directly holding the talks. I would like to believe that responsive steps will be taken. Because the enormous significance of the Paris meeting cannot be doubted, especially now.

This is what causes unease, however. Some leaders of European NATO countries have recently begun to link the problem of European security with the Western European Union—the WEU. In connection with the Near East conflict and the sending of European forces to the Persian Gulf zone the WEU has assumed the role of coordinator, since it does not have joint armed forces or a single military command. Moreover the sphere and intensiveness of the coordination of military activity by the WEU countries may grow regardless of the Iraq-Kuwait crisis. And here, in my view, it is difficult to perceive any benefit as regards strengthening trust and security on the European continent. On the contrary, the creation of additional military structures can only lead to new complexities and suspicions.

But the leaders of the WEU countries have a different opinion on this matter. "What is now forming is something that could become a crucible for joint European actions in the security sphere," French Senator R. Pontillon, now chairman of the WEU Assembly, believes.

And another thing. The rebirth of a united Germany is taking place in the context of the economic, currency, and political unification of Western Europe. Integration is the most powerful factor for security. Just as disintegration and the prevalence of centrifugal tendencies always involves the undermining of security and destabilization. But integration could entail an excessive inclination to close in, and to transform the European economy into a kind of "European fortress," to use H. Kohl's words. This is fraught with the danger of losing the rapprochement between East and West that has been achieved. There is an awareness of this danger, it seems, among sober-minded politicians. In any case, many firm statements are being uttered on the desire to extend the European edifice to include all the new annexes from the East.

While expressing this desire, Western partners are at the same time experiencing great concern about the state of internal affairs in East European countries and particularly in the Soviet Union, and they are frightened of the specter of further destabilization. Yes, Soviet perestroyka started the movement toward the Europe of the future. But time is passing, and the increased interest shown in us may give way to disappointment and a loss of valuable ties, and as a result, a new increase in military tension.

This is what THE WASHINGTON POST has to say in this connection: Moscow must prove that the Soviet Union is not disintegrating into a large number of parts. It must demonstrate that it can achieve the preservation of the Union with a new structure that is completely different from the "command" economy.

There can be no objection to this. The West's interest in a strong and united Soviet Union is natural, because it is the great Eurasian nuclear power, without which a successful entry into the "kingdom of law and order" is unlikely.

And yet, as USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze said about this at the current UN General Assembly session, "No matter how contradictory our affairs turn out to be, it is impossible not to see that they are taking place against a background of liberation—the active emergence into the political arena and the acquisition of a national character on the part of all the peoples of our country. They are revealing themselves to the world, and the world is discovering them for itself."

United States & Canada

Analyst Urges U.S. To Modify Afghan Position

LD0410175990 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS news analyst Yuriy Tyssovskiy]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—"The issue is still being discussed between us. I think we continue to make progress," U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said at a New York press conference, describing talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on Afghanistan.

Nearly half a year ago, the western press also wrote profusely about the "narrowing" in the Soviet and U.S. points of view concerning the Afghan problem. A Pakistani publication featured some time ago an apt caricature depicting the Soviet and U.S. presidents examining this "narrowing" under a powerful microscope. What has changed since then to prompt the U.S. secretary of state to make this optimistic conclusion?

Frankly speaking, Irkutsk did not match the expectations of the Afghans and the public at large, who hoped that the bleeding Afghan wound would at long last begin to heal. The recovery process is, however, as microscopic as the progress mentioned by Baker.

One cannot ignore that the pitch of the armed struggle in the country has significantly decreased due to efforts by the Afghan leadership and its policy of national reconciliation. More than two-thirds of opposition forces' field commanders are no longer in the game. They preferred to invest their energies in the development of the areas under their control, including in cooperation with the central government.

Bloodshed continues, however. More than 60 civilians died as a result of the shelling of Kabul by rebels. The latter train their strikes on residential neighbourhoods and markets. Their weapons are produced in the United States and Arab countries.

Meanwhile, supporters of the Afghan "ultras" are lobbying to provide another 300 million U.S. dollars in aid to them in the next fiscal year. It seems that progress in efforts to untie the Afghan knot exists only in rhetoric.

The lot of Afghanistan as one of the world's flashpoints calling for an early solution does not arouse envy. The radical turn in U.S. policy made it possible to create preconditions for a real settlement of the situation in Cambodia. Efforts to solve the Angolan problem have begun, although not without difficulty.

As for Afghanistan, a settlement seems distant. However, the re- evaluation of the U.S. diplomacy still cannot venture to take some fundamental steps.

What is needed, first and foremost, is to reach a specific agreement with the USSR on the principle of the so-called negative symmetry—renunciation of weapons shipments to the warring parties with a mandatory ceasefire.

Second, to organise free national elections which would determine the alignment of political forces in the country and the possibility of forming a coalition government.

Evidently, the notorious "fate of the Najibullah regime", which actually amounts to the problem of who will monitor the elections, remains the stumbling block for Washington.

The Afghan president repeatedly made it plain that the Party of the Fatherland headed by him is ready to accept the voters' verdict. The Peshawar leaders of the opposition seem not to be prepared and no one except Washington, there "sponsor", can influence them. It is here that American diplomats have an unlimited field for activity.

Moiseyev Visits U.S. Air Base, San Francisco

LD0410103590 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS special correspondent Oleg Moskovskiy]

[Text] San Francisco (California) October 4 TASS—Mikhail Moiseyev, the chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first deputy defense minister, continued his visit to the United States on Wednesday. He is in the U.S. at the invitation of General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Armed Forces.

Moiseyev flew from New York early in the morning and arrived at midday in Detroit, Michigan, where he visited a tank works of the General Dynamics Corporation, which manufactures the main battle tank of the U.S. Army, and enterprises of the General Motors Corporation, another giant in the U.S. military industry.

Moiseyev then flew to Ellsworth Air Base in South Dakota to see a display of combat aircraft, including a "Stealth" bomber, a C-5 heavy duty transport aircraft, an A-10 attack plane, F-15 and F-16 fighters and a training launcher for interncontinental ballistic missiles.

In the evening Moiseyev flew to San Francisco, California, to address members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commonwealth Club and the Council of International Relations of northern California.

The Soviet military leader talked about unilateral cuts in the Soviet Armed Forces in line with the new defensive doctrine, stressing that "the Soviet leadership favours forging a new European security system, a single Europe of peace and cooperation."

His report about radical reform in the Soviet Union and the role of the Soviet Armed Forces in this crucial process evoked much interest among representatives of the public and political, business and military circles of California.

Latest 'Soviet Military Power' Study Viewed

PM0310090190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Nadein, plus unattributed report on Foreign Ministry Spokesman G. Gerasimov briefing, under the rubric "Panorama of International Life": "Forty Thousand U.S. Soldiers To Leave Europe"]

[Text] As already reported by IZVESTIYA (see No. 279), U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney has issued an order whereby 40,000 U.S. servicemen have to prepare for evacuation from Europe during the next fiscal year, which begins 1 October. The secretary said that the troop reduction is being carried out in connection with the conventional weapons agreement which is expected to be concluded by year's end.

"We must begin the reduction of military levels right now in order to respond appropriately to changing security demands and the military budget reduction," R. Cheney said in a special statement.

The 40,000 servicemen, 30,000 of which belong to ground forces and 10,000 to air forces, will be redeployed to the Near East and the United States, and will partly be subject to personnel reductions. As is known, recently the Pentagon also announced plans to scrap a whole string of military bases and other facilities, including on U.S. and West German territory. This program has been scheduled to take several years, although it is believed in Washington that the rapidly changing realities of Soviet-U.S. relations could facilitate its sharp acceleration.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the order about the withdrawal of 40,000 soldiers, the latest annual issue of the Pentagon study traditionally entitled "Soviet Military Power" was presented to the public here. As experts claim, this time there were considerable doubts in the U.S. Department of Defense concerning the relevance of such a publication.

The anthology first came out under this title nine years ago. Then and every subsequent year the conclusions of the authors of "Soviet Military Power" provoked categorical rejection in official Soviet circles, above all in the upper echelons of the Ministry of Defense and General Staff, and also correspondingly in our mass media.

What provoked the strongest objections in the USSR? First, the accusations of falsifying our state budget, where defense expenditures were allegedly deliberately understated and spread around in other sections. Second, reproaches for producing weapons in quantities far exceeding the country's defense requirements. Third, deeming the USSR guilty of secretly violating agreements as, for example, in the case of the radar station near Krasnoyarsk.

Insofar as these accusations, as we now know, proved not to be as groundless as our military attempted to prove to the Soviet public, there is reason to look closely at the basic conclusions of the report under discussion.

The U.S. authors think that in 1989 Soviet defense expenditure dropped five percent, which is the most substantial reduction in the past decade. However, the report notes that "even with these reductions Soviet expenditure is currently higher than when Gorbachev came to power."

The Soviet military, the authors claim, is not paying less attention to defense. It's just that now attention is being shifted from the quantity to the quality of new weapons systems.

"Any serious analysis of the Soviet military machine reveals a picture of fierce internal debates and uncertain intentions, and also of change and instability," R. Cheney writes in this review. "What is not so obvious is the Soviet forces' internal structure and the disappearance of the threat."

The political situation in the Soviet Union, which necessitated Marshal Yazov's latest statement about the impossibility of the Soviet military's participation in antigovernment actions, lies at the heart of the report authors' main doubts.

On the one hand, the USSR's position at talks, the changes in East Europe, and especially Moscow's approach to the Near East crisis enable U.S. Congress not only to demand but also to legislate an arms reduction policy.

On the other hand, there is no inner conviction here that the absence of a threat from the Kremlin will last if not for ever, then at least for a long time.

This duality was also reflected during preparation of the 111-page "Soviet Military Power" report. It appeared in the same format and at the same time as it has for nine years in succession. Such was the secretary's decision. However, after signing the report, R. Cheney broke a tradition: For the first time he did not present it to press representatives himself.

The United States currently maintains over 300,000 servicemen in Europe. Their reduction to the agreed level of 195,000 might take less time than was previously planned. It is believed that implementation of the Soviet-U.S. agreements could make publication of the "Soviet Military Power" report as incongruous as a tank at a book fair. [Nadein ends]

The appearance of the ninth edition of "Soviet Military Power" in the United States was commented on at a regular briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists. G.

Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Administration, said in particular:

"The new pamphlet testifies that certain U.S. circles still have too strong images of the 'cold war,' which has now even been officially buried. I think it would not be uninteresting to learn that a similar Soviet publication called 'Whence the Threat to Peace?' ran to only four editions and sank into oblivion in 1987...."

Kissinger Interviewed on Current Events

LD0210202890 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1355 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We now present the latest edition of the program "Non-diplomatic Conversations." Taking part are former U.S. Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger and Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio.

[Zorin] Hello, comrades. In our program "Non-diplomatic Conversations" today I am talking to a man who needs no special introduction, namely Dr. Henry Kissinger, a man who has long been well-known throughout the world. He belongs to the pleiad of the greatest diplomats of the second half of the 20th century. I would say that if the definition of a classic existed for diplomacy as it does for music or literaturey, then Dr. Kissinger could be called a living classic of modern diplomacy. I realize, Dr. Kissinger, that I might be embarrassing you but the fact is that I am not paying compliments; rather, as a professional, I am simply stating a fact. [passage omitted]

Let us now get back to the present time. Some time ago you appeared in our program "Studio 9" with former [Japanese] Prime Minister Nakasone, Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, and Professor Valentin Falin. At that time you gave a very optimistic forecast for the future of Soviet-U.S. relations, and, as we see, that forecast has proved itself. But if we look ahead what is your forecast now?

[Kissinger] My forecast would be as follows. If both leaders keep their eyes on the long-term goal—which I think they will do—then our relations will continue to improve. I have never thought that there were fundamental differences between the Soviet Union's national interests and those of the United States. Differences arise when one of the sides—and in my view it was the Soviet side which strived more for this—goes too far in its ambitions in spreading its ideology and influence. If each side takes a sober approach to assessing its interests it shoud be possible to cooperate. Neither of us should demand the impossible of the other.

On that basis a completely new situaton has now taken shape in Central Europe, founded as much on the actions of the Soviet Union as on those of our country. It should be said that we took no concrete initiatives; it was your actions which led to the creation of the situation which has occurred. We have to look at it from a realistic viewpoint; that is, what is the position of each of us? I believe that the Soviet Union has the right to security, to be insured against aggression from the West. And the West, too, has the same right—to be protected against possible attack by the Soviet Union. Whether the two sides' alarm is justified is another matter, but we have to establish the dividing line to provide a basis for holding talks.

And second, there has to be some thought about what concrete actions we can take. I believe this is a problem which can be resolved in the course of one or two years. That is one thing. The other is what influence the present situation in the Soviet Union will have on the development of East-West relations. This is a more complex process, determined to a great extent by the Soviet Union's domestic policies.

[Zorin] I hope, Dr. Kissinger, that you and we will have occasion to confirm the accuracy of this forecast of yours too. [passage omitted]

Dr. Kissinger, I have been waiting for a very long time to ask you a certain question. I have not had the opportunity up to now and so I don't want to miss it today, though it may be a somewhat ticklish question. I have repeatedly read and heard it said that the unsuccessful end to President Nixon's career had to do with foreign policy—which you were running—and in particular with relations with the Soviet Union, with the policy of detente; that this provoked the displeasure of some pretty influential and powerful circles in the United States; and that it was this which led to things working out the way they did. How far is this version of things true or is it totally divorced from reality?

[Kissinger] I think the end of the Nixon presidency was largely determined by mistakes he made—and indeed he himself has spoken about this—first and foremost mistakes in the handling of domestic policy. Undoubtedly his policy of detente was not to the liking of certain conservative circles in our country and also—strange as this may seem—of some of those usually known as liberals. But I do not think this had anything to do with the end of his presidency. However, this did inflict substantial damage on Soviet-U.S. relations. In 1973 I was convinced that we were on the right path, one that would lead to the signing of several most important agreements. But our domestic problems, which were not a consequence of that policy, had a negative effect on foreign policy. So I believe that the resignation of President Nixon was a serious brake on our relations with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, President Ford signed agreements in Vladivostok and the Helsinki agreements. [passage omitted]

Paper Reports Baker Meeting With Baltic Envoys

PM0410142090 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Shalnev report under the rubric "Panorama of International Life": "Conference Concluded"]

[Text] New York—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker met with the foreign ministers of the Baltic republics on Tuesday in New York. He met with them half an hour after the end of the conference of representatives of the countries participating in the Helsinki process.

I asked the secretary of state what was discussed at the meeting and whether the question of granting Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania observer status at future conferences of this kind, including the Paris summit which is scheduled for November, was one of the questions discussed.

"We discussed things that we normally discuss when we meet with representatives of the Baltic countries, as we did about two months ago in Washington, for example. We spoke among other things about U.S. hopes and wishes regarding dialogue between the Soviet Union and the Baltic states, which could lead to a settlement of the differences of opinion. We indicated that the United States does not recognize the forced annexation of the Baltic States by the Soviet Union. As far as status is concerned, then as you know, the CSCE operates on the basis of the rule of consensus. There was no consensus reached as to the Baltic states' participation in the work of the present conference. I cannot make assumptions about what may or may not happen in Paris, but judging by the way things look today, consensus is unlikely to be reached even in Paris."

Before the ministers' meeting with Baker, I talked to Janis Jurkans, chief of the Latvian foreign policy department. He named the United States as one of the countries which, according to him, "are prepared to support us in the international arena." He also mentioned the Scandinavian countries, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.

J. Jurkans noted the "caution and watchfulness of the Germans and the British," who, as he said, obviously believe that "our problems can wait." "They do not understand that supporting the Balts does not mean creating difficulties for Gorbachev but the opposite." But the Americans, the minister continued, "realize that concrete steps must be taken to help solve the Baltic question."

"What steps?" I asked, trying to make him be specific.

"For diplomatic reasons I cannot say, but there are programs, they have been outlined and will be implemented soon."

I expressed an interest in the minister's recent statement to the effect that it has been decided to create a Baltic information bureau in Copenhagen.

"Not just in Copenhagen but also in Stockholm. The bureau will inform the public about our problems. These bureaus are a training ground for our future diplomats and a basis for future embassies."

At the same time J. Jurkans said in reply to my question that the question of diplomatic recognition of the Baltic states has not arisen in contacts with diplomats in New York. "It is not realistic. We are not in control of the situation today. We understand that our question will be resolved primarily in Moscow, and not here in New York or in Paris, or somewhere else."

During the last few hours of the conference, I also spoke to Petrit Bushati, a high-ranking Albanian diplomat who was here with observer status. He stressed Albania's desire to become a full participant in the Helsinki Process as soon as possible. "We submitted the relevant request a few weeks ago," the Albanian said.

However, P. Bushati noted, there are difficulties on this path: Consensus has not been reached. We are being reproached with not observing human rights, the Albanian representative explained. But we believe that there should be no such linkages, there should not be any special conditions for participating in conferences.

The New York conference was concluded with no surprises. It was concluded peacefully, and I would even say in an ordinary way. Two documents were adopted: the final communique and a statement on the Persian Gulf crisis.

The statement on the crisis is interesting in that it links the events in the Gulf with the situation in the Near East as a whole and it does so in the sentence on the "determination (of the countries participating—A. Sh.) to support efforts aimed at a solution to the conflicts" in the region and "to achieve fair, comprehensive, and lasting peace in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions." The numbers of the resolutions are not mentioned but it can easily be supposed that it means the resolutions relating to the Arab-Israeli conflicts.

As is known, the United States was stubbornly refusing to make any kind of link between the events in the Gulf and the situation in the Near East as a whole. Now, by signing the statement at the New York conference, it has recognized this link.

As for the final communique, it tells us that the agenda of the Paris summit, scheduled for 19-21 November, was approved at the New York conference.

Law Enforcement Accord With Canada Initialled

LD0210091990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0335 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets]

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Oct (TASS)—On Monday [1 October] a memorandum was initialed here about mutual understanding between the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police which defines the framework and principles of cooperation between the law-enforcement establishments of the two countries.

The document was agreed in the course of a visit to Canada by V.V. Bakatin, USSR minister for internal affairs, who acquainted himself with the work of the local police, and with the organization of this service at different levels—federal, provincial, and municipal. Evaluating the significance of the first agreement on joint action with the Canadian guardians of law and order, the minister noted that they have amassed good experience and it is also useful for us to be aware of it. The police, who are traditionally called mounties here, work very efficiently and enjoy the highest of reputations with the population. In the minister's view, one of the most important sources of the strength of the Canadian police is the attitude of the whole of society toward them, which recognizes very well the necessity to give them all the support and help possible. The high prestige of the police is carefully maintained.

Norman Inkster, the commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, said the memorandum formally reinforces and makes systematic the cooperation which already exists in this area between the two countries. Not many people know, he continued, that several years ago our joint forces carried out a successful operation to seize a large cache of drugs. This joint operation began with a signal from Moscow that a load of hashish was being sent to Canada via the Soviet Union. As a result of this operation a whole underground drug-trafficking organization was eliminated.

N. Inkster noted with satisfaction that a "new page" in the history of Interpol—the International Police Organization—had been written in Ottawa. It was here that the Soviet Union became a member of it, opening up new possibilities for the fight against the criminal world.

U.S. Experts Confirm Khmelnitskiy AES Safety

PM0110130390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 90 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA-TASS report under the rubric: "From the Newsflow": "USSR-United States"]

[Text] A group of U.S. nuclear power experts has visited Khmelnitskiy Nuclear Power Station [AES]. They were taking part as observers in a scheduled verification of the observance of the norms and rules for AES operations conducted by the Soviet Gospromatomenergonadzor [State Committee for Supervision of Safe Working Practices in Industry and the Atomic Power Industry] Inspectorate. "We have maintained contacts with Gospromatomenergonadzor for more than a year now, and they have been fruitful," E. Butcher, one of the inspectors, said. "Soviet nuclear experts are presently on a similar mission in the United States. We are satisfied with the results of the safety test at Khmelnitskiy AES. They resemble to a significant degree measures carried out for this purpose in the United States. It can be concluded that the station's safety system basically meets the norms which operate at nuclear power stations in the United States and other countries. The background radiation level in the zone of the station, which we measured using both our own and Soviet instruments, is also within our parameters." The U.S. experts also intend to visit Chernobyl AES.

Retired U.S. Executives Outline Aid Plans

PM3009170590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by V. Reshetnikov: "U.S. Businessmen Giving Free Help"]

[Text] Representatives of the U.S. Service Corps of Retired Executives have held a news conference at the Moscow City Soviet.

Founded by Rockefeller, this nongovernmental and noncommercial organization now includes over 11,000 "retired" businessmen. Its aim is to aid the economic revival of foreign countries. Experts of the highest caliber who have earned millions in business activity in their country are now sharing their accumulated experience absolutely free of charge. Exactly one year ago, they carried out a "reconnaissance in force"—they visited Moscow's "Cheremushki" Sewn Goods Association and exposed all the flaws in the corsetry production unit. The factory administration acted on the recommendations of the doyens of U.S. business and is now reaping the harvest in the form of impressive profits. Then close ties were established with Leningrad's "Galant" Cooperative, which produces children's clothing. As Cooperative Chairman Ilya Baskin said, one piece of advice from the Western businessmen on how to improve production saved the cooperative one million rubles.

That was the beginning. It will continue with consultations with enterprises in Moscow and Leningrad. As Wesley Bilson and Harold Willens, representatives of the U.S. delegation, said at the news conference, the first group of businessmen will come over in November. They will pay all their own living expenses. They intend to work on the tour of duty method. One group will be replaced by another after three months. So they will continue, increasing their intellectual "capacities." The U.S. specialists were asked if they knew that working conditions in the USSR are nowhere near as good as they are accustomed to. It turned out that the businessmen are well aware that working in the USSR is, in their expression, no Hawaiian vacation. They explained that they are not daunted by the prospect of leading a spartan life here. Nevertheless, the Moscow City Soviet adopted a decision to allocate premises where the U.S. Service Corps of Retired Executives can open a permanent office.

"Fortunately, interpersonal relationships are built not just on the basis of the law of value," said Pavel Bunich, president of the Union of USSR Leaseholders and Entrepreneurs, who was taking part in the news conference. "U.S. business circles are offering us free help. We accept it and do not regard it as an insult. Russia gave help in the past when it was a wealthy country. The question is, however: Who can make use of the help offered? The state sector is going to take a while to wake up. To send a vastly experienced businessman to a cooperative is not profitable. It is like using a sledgehammer to crack a nut. Therefore at the moment the only sphere of activity for them is the Union of USSR Leaseholders and Entrepreneurs, because major enterprises are going over to leasing. We have agreed that at first the Americans will serve as consultants to light and food industry enterprises and sectors such as construction, public catering, trade, and consumer services. That is the most relevant right now."

Evaluating the economic effect of the consultation offered to Soviet enterprises is no easy matter. Sometimes it can run into tens or even hundreds of millions of rubles. As a point of information: In the West an hour of an expert's worktime studying the manufacturing process in order to improve it costs $300.

Joint Energy Ventures With Honeywell Pursued

PM0210143790 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Expand Cooperation"]

[Text] On 25 September USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.A. Obukhov received M. Bonsinyor and Kh. Nolden [names as transliterated], leaders of the U.S. company Honeywell which specializes in the production of automation equipment and systems, at their request. During the conversation the U.S. businessmen communicated their positive experience of cooperation with the Soviet side within the framework of the existing joint venture in which the Agrokhim association is Honeywell's partner.

Potentially promising spheres of cooperation with this major U.S. firm, in particular in the ecological and energy-saving spheres, were examined.

There was confirmation of the willingness to aim to expand mutually advantageous cooperation and provide political support for it.

Comparison of Gorbachev Meeting With GE Head

PM0110122790

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 29 September 1990 in its Second Edition on page 1 carries a TASS report on a meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and General Electric chairman Jack Welch. The PRAVDA item, entitled "Kremlin Meeting" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the United States & Canada section of the 1 October issue of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, p 12, revealing the following variations:

Column one, sentence one begins: [Text] On 28 September the USSR President received J. Welch, board chairman and executive director of one of the biggest U.S. companies—General Electric—in the Kremlin.

During the conversation M.S. Gorbachev noted that the Soviet Union values highly the reliable and mutually advantageous nature of cooperation with General Electric, which started back in the twenties and is continuing successfully to this day. The long years of business partnership could serve as a fine example for all foreign companies and firms participating in cooperation with our country.

The Soviet Union... (deleting dateline, rewording, deleting paragraphs two, three, and four, picking up paragraph five, first sentence, deleting main quotation marks)

Last paragraph, only sentence reads: ...cooperation between Soviet enterprises and organizations and General... (adding "enterprises and")

Same paragraph reads: ...and medical industries.

I. Belousov, A. Volskiy, N. Petrakov, P. Fresco, and D. Gennon [name as transliterated] participated in the conversation. (adding paragraph)

China

Shevardnadze Meets PRC Foreign Minister 4 Oct

LD0410205990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2028 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (TASS)—A meeting between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen took place at the permanent PRC representation to the United Nations in New York. The parties discussed a broad range of international problems, in particular the situations in the Persian Gulf and the Far East. During the conversation, the important role and responsibility of the United Nations in the present international situation was emphasized. The ministers examined the progress in bilateral relations which has been achieved following their recent meeting in Harbin in the PRC.

Foreign Ministry Official Views Border Talks

OW0410193690 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Interview with Genrikh Kireyev, chief of the Socialist Countries of Asia Administration of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by unidentified station correspondent; date, place not given; Kireyev answers are read by announcer; from the "Current Events and Commentaries" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Soviet Union and China held a meeting in Moscow from 10 to 28 September on mutually reducing their armed forces and boosting military confidence along the border areas. A station correspondent interviewed Genrikh Kireyev, head of the Soviet delegation to the meeting and chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Socialist Countries of Asia Administration, on the purposes and tasks of the meeting:

[Kireyev] The talks touched on very delicate and sensitive issues in the military sphere. This is the consequence of 25 years of estrangement between the two countries. Also, the factor of accumulated military confrontation must be eliminated. An agreement on the need to hold talks over these issues was reached as early as Gorbachev's visit to China. Both sides announced that they were willing to reduce their respective armed forces deployed along the border areas to the minimum level in keeping with normal good-neighborly relations. A draft agreement on guiding principles of troop reduction and confidence building between the two countries' military in the border areas was drawn up after four talks. The agreement was signed during Premier Li Peng's visit to Moscow on 24 April. The new round of talks was held for another task, namely [words indistinct].

[Correspondent] What are the characteristics of the current talks?

[Kireyev] The tasks at the current stage are more difficult and entail a heavier responsibility as they involve specific measures for reducing the armed forces and boosting military confidence in the Soviet-Chinese border areas. The beginning of the new round of talks was marked by the raising of the position of the diplomatic and military working groups to the level of official delegations of the Soviet Union and China. The fact that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev and Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei participated in the opening ceremony of the meeting indicates the significance both sides attach to it. Of course, it is hard to tell what specific results will be achieved at the meeting. However, the first round of talks proved that the spirit of cooperation, concession, and exploration for mutually acceptable solutions permeated the meeting. I believe that these talks will also achieve the specific results obtained during the previous stage.

[Correspondent] What specific issues were discussed during the talks?

[Kireyev] We discussed what units and military technology of the armed forces should be reduced, exchanges of information concerning these troop units and weaponry, the definition of the areas that should be reduced, and the measures of supervision and examination for confidence-building. Our discussions on specific weapons and the armed forces involved the delicate areas of national security. Here, prudence and, in particular, respect for each other's standpoint were required. I would also like to stress that future agreements will not affect the Soviet Union's and China's relations with third countries.

[Correspondent] What did the delegates do to boost military confidence between the two countries?

[Kireyev] Our work was characterized by the fact that each side offered the other the possibility of visiting its own country's troop units and military organizations. This time the Chinese delegation visited various troop units and military academies in Tashkent and Alma-Ata, and had conversations with personnel at the Staff Department of the Turkmen Military Region. All these will be conducive not only to increasing political confidence, but also to boosting military confidence between the two countries. They are also very important for eliminating problems and, ultimately, the unnatural phenomenon of military confrontation between the two socialist countries caused by a period of estrangement of more than 20 years.

Northeast Asia

Magazine Carries Travelogue on North Korea

SK0310040090 Moscow International Service in Korean 0900 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] A Soviet magazine, EKHO PLANETY, ran an article headlined "Two Weeks in Paradise," filed from Pyongyang by (Andrey Nisamudzhinov).

The writer writes as follows:

Pyongyang is, in fact, a paradise. It is hard to believe that this city, which is sprawling along the banks of the Taedong River and is surrounded by shade trees, once stood in ruins following the war with the United States in the early fifties.

In this city one can see wide roads, impressive buildings, flowers, and many fountains. Trolleys run through the city as the means of mass transit, but they are infrequent, probably because of their small number, and a large number of people wait at the stops at all times. Among the people standing silently in line at the stops are many men in military uniform.

We ventured into stores. They were clean and orderly. Various foodstuffs and other goods were available in large quantity. However, we saw few shoppers in these stores. These were, in fact, nothing more than rationing stations and everything was being rationed strictly according to quota.

According to reference books on Korea I had read prior to my visit to Pyongyang, the great leader President Kim Il-song's chuche idea means that the popular masses are the masters of the revolution and construction and that the popular masses are the driving force behind the revolution and construction.

On the way to hotel I saw children and adults marching in file in the city's many plazas as though they were in training. Only later did we learn that they were rehearsing to receive important foreign guests. The reception of important foreign guests is prepared in advance in Korea and for this production, workshops and educational institutions mobilize people.

Of course, the people selected for this purpose must later carry out the duty assigned to them. Sometimes as many as 500,000 people are made to participate in welcome ceremonies arranged for receiving important foreign guests.

One morning I woke up in a hotel in Mt. Myohyang to the singing of birds and looked out the window. Struck by the breathtaking beauty right in front of my eyes, I exclaimed: This is paradise!

The first step of my travel to Mt. Myohyang, however, was a far cry form such a rosy view. Etched vividly in my mind are such scenes as the (?unpleasant) identification checks at Pyongyang railway station and the trip by train that began at midnight and ended in Huichon at dawn. Ninety percent of the passengers we traveled with were soldiers, who the previous night pushed and shoved each other to enter the carriage in a manner of assault. When we arrived in Huichon Station, they valiantly marched in file out of the station under the orders of a commanding officer.

After seeing the soldiers out of the railway station, a military patrol detail accosted a few civilians who had just disembarked from the train and checked their identification cards and travel permits. None of the DPRK citizens can leave their home or buy train tickets without a travel permit.

After our identification cards were checked, we emerged from the fence and there we saw new Nissan sedans waiting for us. Minutes later we arrived at a nice hotel. We were surprised to find that there were so few guests at the hotel. Although this hotel was built for many overseas tourists visiting Korea, Western tourists seldom travel to the DPRK out of their political disdain for that country. Lately, even the number of tourists from East European countries has dropped drastically.

Mt. Myohyang is widely known not only for its miraculous natural beauty. Built on this mountain is the International Friendship Exhibition Hall, a monumental creation of the Workers Party of Korea era, national in form and socialist in substance. On display in this hall are gifts Comrades Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il have received from 154 and 136 countries respectively.

We looked around many exhibition rooms for hours and saw rare items on display. There we spotted many familiar names such as Mao Zedong, Brezhnev, Zhivkov, Honecker, Chernenko, and Ceausescu.

We returned to Pyongyang after sightseeing in Mt. Myohyang.

During our ride in a car, we saw patrol parties standing by heavy iron gates. With dusk covering the land, gates to the residential area of high-ranking party and state officials were being shut.

When I told my colleagues that it was regrettable I could not meet and talk with Korean people because I did not speak their language and that the only thing I could do was look at them, one of them, a TASS official, said: I can assure you, Comrade, that your desire would not have been fulfilled even if you could speak Korean. Foreigners like you can only meet with people who are permitted to contact foreigners.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Lao Delegation Visits, Studies CPSU Policies

PM0310133790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
2 Oct 90 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Under the planned relations between the CPSU and the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] an LPRP delegation headed by B. Leviatmeuang, member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy head of the LPRP Central Committee Organizational Party Work and Cadre Training Department, visited the Soviet Union 20 September through 1 October. It familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience in party building and cadre policy.

Singapore Computer Firm Signs Cooperative Accord

PM0310090590 Moscow Television Service
in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Report by O. Ivanova; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] As you know, of late not just Western companies but also a number of growing firms in Southeast Asia, and in particular Singapore, are showing interest in the Soviet economy. A protocol has been signed in Moscow on the establishment of a business cooperation association between Soviet and Singapore firms.

[Ivanova] It cannot be claimed as yet that Singapore firms are particularly prominent in the Soviet market. Therefore the initiative of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Automation and Management of the Nonindustrial Sphere [VNIINS] and the Singapore Betaland Feras Company to set up this association may, in addition to promoting Soviet enterprises' access to the international market, enable us to study more closely the Singapore experience in solving socio-economic problems.

[Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor V.V. Solomatin, director general of VNIINS] The macroscopic methods used to develop the economy and enhance living standards which have proved successful in Singapore may also help us to achieve success. We must not copy Singapore's experience, of course, but make use of what is suitable for us. We simply must do this.

[Ivanova] The Betaland company, a world-famous producer of computers, computer networks, and communications facilities, began operations with one million Singapore dollars in capital. Within a single year it managed to increase its revenue 20-fold.

[Z. Khelal, president of the Betaland Feras Company] The situation in the Soviet Union is very complex at the moment. It may take three months, six months, a year, or even two years.... Your leadership has asked for a two-year credit. We understand all this. The main thing is to establish normal relations, to lay the groundwork for all this.

Official Comments on Reducing Tension in Asia

OW0410213990 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0700 GMT 3 Oct 90

["Talk" between Colonel (Gezilev) of the Soviet General Staff and Mikhaylov, station observer and columnist for international issues; place and date not given; from the "Asian Affairs" program; read by announcer]

[Text] [Mikhaylov] As we know, military confrontation has decreased in the wake of the relaxation in Europe. We can point as an example to the treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States on intermediate range missiles, which has paved the way for the destruction of a series of nuclear missiles. Besides, a system has been established for talks on supervising disarmament. As far as Asia is concerned, how big is the influence of this process?

[(Gezilev)] For the time being, the reduction of armed forces and the process of reducing confrontation has not taken place in the Asia-Pacific region to the extent that it has in Europe. In explaining the military and political situation in the Asia-Pacific region, I wish to point out a series of circumstances.

First, there are some massive army groups and large quantities of various weapons, including guided missiles and nuclear weapons. By the briefest calculation, there are over 6 million military personnel in the Asia-Pacific region, over 10,000 warplanes, and nearly 400 warships of main categories. It should be pointed out that there are 3 million troops in China, 1 million troops in confrontation on the Korean peninsula, 400,000 U.S. soldiers, nearly 300,000 Japanese self-defense troops, and 600,000 Soviet troops. Moreover, the three big powers—the Soviet Union, the United States, and China—have nuclear weapons in that region. Furthermore, it is possible that new sides possessing nuclear weapons may emerge. Also, thus far only the Soviet Union and China have stated that they will not be the first to use nuclear weapons.

I cannot fail to mention that there is a large-scale foreign military presence in this region. The United States has established nearly 250 military installations on the territories of Asian countries and have stationed nearly 135,000 military personnel there permanently. I believe that there is no ground for maintaining a high level of military acitivity in the Asia-Pacific region. More than 120 military exercises, most of which are conducted by the United States and its allies, are held every year. We are convinced that such activities at the present time do not reflect the actual situations in the Asia-Pacific region.

In fact, all countries in this region, including the Soviet Union, are conducting military exercises of differing scales. What specific steps can be taken to promote disarmament and enhance mutual trust in the Asia-Pacific region?

The prevailing situation calls for taking important steps to greatly reduce the military strength of the Asia-Pacific countries. Certain progress has been madein this area, including China's reduction of 1 million troops, the disarmament plan put forward by the Soviet Union for its eastern region, and the recent announcement by the United States on plans to reduce its troops in Asia by 10 to 15 percent. It should also be mentioned that troops in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia have been reduced. The Soviet Union's stand on strengthening the security measures in Asia is well known.

Our country believes that it is necessary to eliminate the root cause of regional tension through political mediation and throught halting the nuclear arms competition. The Soviet Union supports proposals for establishing nonnuclear zones and has also put forward suggestions for limiting offensive naval forces and eliminating foreign military bases. The Soviet Union believes that the preparation for an all-Asia conference to jointly seek constructive plans toward this end is an important measure for strengthening security in the Asia-Pacific region. In his speech at Vladivostok, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze put forward the thinking of gradually preparing for convening such a conference while stepping up efforts to solve regional conflicts and reduce confrontations. Now, the increase in the military expenditure of certain Asia-Pacific countries is two to three times that of European countries. Considering this trend, which makes people uneasy, we should immediately reach an agreement on ensuring regional security by reducing the level of arms. We must not wait. Moreover, the storage of weapons in those countries has reached a dangerous point. In my opinion, despite the special characteristics of the Asia-Pacific region, we must not obstruct the development of dialogue.

[Mikhaylov] As we know, the Soviet Union's proposals for strengthening security in Asia are accompanied by concrete steps, mainly unilateral, in arms reduction.

[(Gezilev)] It is true that the Soviet Union has reduced the number of its troops in the Far East in recent years. The Soviet Union will continue to strictly implement its 1989-1990 plan to reduce the number of troops in the eastern region by 200,000. The Soviet Union is also destroying its intermediate range and medium- short range missiles. Before the end of this year, its Army in the Far East will be reduced by 12 divisions, while the number of Air Force regiments will be reduced by 11. Also, it will reduce the size of its Pacific Fleet. In additon, the Soviet Union has not increased the number of nuclear weapons in the Asia region for three years. We have greatly limited naval activities outside Soviet coastal waters, and nuclear submarines are only allowed to sail along its coastal waters. We have reduced the military presence at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam to a great extent.

Mutual trust can solve many things. The normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China and between Mongolia and China has made it possible to withdraw Soviet troops from Mongolia. The Soviet Union plans to totally withdraw its troops from Mongolia by 1992. Along the border areas between the Soviet Union and China, we are reorganizing mechanized infantry divisions into purely defensive machine gun and artillery divisions. In my opinion, we have the right to expect Chinese understanding toward those actions and progress in reducing arms based on mutual understanding.

Near East & South Asia

Special Envoy Primakov Arrives in Baghdad

Hopes To Meet With Saddam

LD0410175990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] A special representative of the USSR president, Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, who is a member of the Presidential Council, arrived in the Iraqi capital today. Here is a report from Baghdad by our correspondent Aleksandr Levchenko.

[Levchenko] There is enormous interest in the Iraqi capital about the visit of the special representative of the USSR president. There are constant telephone calls to the USSR Embassy and the offices of correspondents of Gosteleradio and the NOVOSTI NEWS AGENCY—not just from Iraqi journalists, but also from representatives of Western news media. Everyone is interested in just one question: What topics are going to be raised during the meeting and talks that Yevgeniy Primakov is going to have with Iraqi leaders?

There is no need here to give an assessment of the situation in the Persian Gulf area. Under the circumstances, any positive steps aimed at lowering tension and seeking political solutions can only be welcomed. There is already one question that one can now say is certain to be discussed by the USSR president's special representative. I have in mind the future of the more than 5,000 Soviet specialists who find themselves in Iraq to this day—many of whom would like to return home.

The high-ranking Soviet guest was met at Baghdad Airport by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraq's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. On his arrival, Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov made a statement for the press, in which he stressed that he was grateful for the Iraqi leadership's invitation to visit Baghdad. I am going to have a serious exchange of views here, he said. We must continue what was started by the Iraqi minister of foreign affairs in Moscow. I will be very grateful if I manage to meet Saddam Husayn, the president of Iraq. The situation in the region is not an easy one. If I were to say that everything is in order here, you would not believe me, stressed Yevgeniy Primakov. Nevertheless, I believe that we have to find a political situation to prevent the situation from sliding in a military direction. That is what the Soviet Union's position is, he declared.

Confers With Hammadi 4 Oct

LD0410212290 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1952 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Mikhail Krutikhin]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (TASS)—The USSR president's special representative, Yevgeniy Primakov, member of the Presidential Council, had a meeting today in Baghdad with Sa'dun Hammadi, member of Iraq's Revolution Command Council and deputy prime minister.

According to Baghdad Radio, the events in the region and Soviet-Iraqi relations were discussed during the meeting.

The special representative of the head of the Soviet state and the persons accompanying him arrived today in Baghdad from Jordan.

Iraq's Ramadan Prefers 'War to Capitulation'

LD0510091690 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Cairo October 5 TASS—"We regard Kuwait as an inalienable part of Iraq and this is why, despite all threats, we prefer war to capitulation," the Iraqi deputy prime minister Taha Yasin Ramadan said.

Radio Israel quoted with reference to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY Ramadan's statement that eight million Iraqis were eager to enlist as volunteers to defend the country. He again said his country was ready to start talks on the Gulf conflict, if they were linked with the settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis.

Most Arab states do not seek to link the Gulf crisis with the Arab-Israeli issue.

According to the London Institute for Strategic Studies, Iraq could hold out two weeks at the most in a direct clash with the multinational force, the core of which is made up of U.S. troops. The Iraqis, the institute claims, will not be able to form even ten new divisions, numbering up to 150,000 men, because they lack enough men fit for military service.

Moscow's Stance on Specialists in Iraq Assailed

PM0410175590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Article "especially for IZVESTIYA" by State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting correspondent in Iraq A. Levchenko and IAN correspondent L. Negrya, under the rubric: "Panorama of International Life": "Caught up in the Wheels of Big-League Politics. The Fate of Soviet Specialists in Iraq"]

[Text] Baghdad—The rapid development of events in the Persian Gulf region and the real threat of a large-scale armed conflict there has urgently raised the question of the fate of our citizens in Iraq. Let us be blunt and frank and say that this is a difficult and extremely painful problem. After all, as the USSR toughens its position with regard to the Iraqi blockade, a counteraction can be observed—Baghdad is toughening the measures employed against our people in this country. That is, if you will, the grim logic behind the development of events. Moreover, Soviet people working in Iraq are feeling its ruthlessness for themselves.

Viktor Posuvalyuk, USSR ambassador to Iraq, was handed a letter 1 October signed by a large group of Soviet specialists working on the construction of a gas pipeline. This letter, signed by more than 400 people, stresses that an extremely alarming situation has taken shape in Iraq. This has had an adverse effect on the working and living conditions of Soviet people on assignment in Iraq under an intergovernmental agreement. Soviet specialists are asking how the steps to intensify the economic blockade of Iraq—in which the USSR is participating—will square with the fact that there are still more than 5,000 Soviet citizens in this country. This would obviously condemn them to endure all the rigors of the blockade. If full-scale combat operations began in the region they would have to share the fate of the Iraqi population.

The question of the safety of Soviet people in Iraq is also raised bluntly. The main problem resides in the fact that they have been deprived of the possibility of leaving this country inasmuch as the Iraqi side is doing its utmost to drag its feet on the question of issuing exit visas. And this despite an appeal from the Soviet Government, the efforts made by the USSR Embassy in Baghdad, and the Iraqi leadership's previous assurances. That is why Soviet specialists, a large proportion of whom are concentrated in the south of the country, think of themselves simply as hostages. Western countries' citizens are also officially considered to be hostages in Iraq, or, as people here say and write, "the guests of Iraq." They are not working but are being moved by the Iraqis to defense installations and important industrial facilities as a "human shield."

At present we do not officially call the Soviet people hostages. But, in effect, when there is a ban on free exit from the country, their situation is little different from that of the Western hostages. There is no need to take our petroleum workers and drilling technicians, for example, anywhere. The oil fields in northern al-Rumaylah, where they are working, are also a strategic objective. In view of all this, specialists on contract No. 24400 of the "Zarubezhneftegazstroy" Construction Administration are demanding immediate evacuation from Iraq and compensation for their moral and material losses. Incidentally, the letter sent to the USSR ambassador in Iraq states this directly. A copy of this document has been sent to Comrade I.S. Belousov, chairman of the interagency working group dealing with the evacuation of Soviet citizens from Iraq.

Admittedly, it must be noted that these "evacuation" sentiments do not prevail at all Soviet collectives. There are people who are prepared to continue working at the al-Rumaylah fields. There is not a single specialist now working on the construction of the "Yusifiya" thermal electric station who would sign a statement demanding to be sent home. This is not a case of bravado or flippancy. People are working and living in different conditions. The situation near Baghdad where the "Yusifiya" thermal electric station is located is different from that a dozen kilometers from a zone which at any moment may become the front line.

Returning again to the letter with which we began, we can only guess at the feelings simmering in the hearts of its signatories. Their words contain a considerable amount of truth. You cannot hide the fact that our people in Iraq feel that Moscow does not always react to their problems properly and examine them seriously. How many times have I spoken to our specialists and they have frequently leveled the bitter reproach that some people have been taken out, but we have been forgotten, cast to the will of fate in Iraq despite all the fine slogans and words about the so-called "human factor."

Let us be frank and say that it is no easy matter to answer these and other harsh words of this kind, although our government has done and is doing a great deal. How can it have lost sight of such a large collective of Soviet specialists, in excess of 5,000 people? Can this be considered an accident? Hardly. It is more likely the general rule: These 5,000 people have simply found themselves caught up in the wheels of big-league politics. Moreover, the wheels are turning—albeit not that rapidly, but with the inexorability of machinery once started. But an understanding of the reasons for the situation that has developed with our specialists can hardly be a substitute for effective steps to rectify it. Some people, primarily the Iraqis, have realized the weight of the Soviet "5,000 factor" and are using it in their own interests.

We believe that Moscow is concerned about the fate of 5,000 of our citizens. Our embassy in Baghdad is doing everything it can to defend the interests of Soviet people. Moscow is ready to send any number of airliners to Iraq at any moment to evacuate them. But all these indisputably good and necessary measures are not enough today. Judge for yourselves: Over the last few days the local authorities have issued only a little more than 10 exit visas for all the remaining thousands of Soviet specialists in Iraq. Despite the fact that, according to the most modest calculations, the number of people wishing to leave Iraq immediately is approaching 2,000. That's arithmetic for you...

When we were writing this article it became known that a high-ranking Soviet delegation headed by Yevgeniy Primakov, Presidential Council member, is coming to Iraq. He has been sent to Iraq as the USSR president's special representative. There is no doubt that one of the questions that will be discussed during the meetings with the Iraq leadership will be the problem of free exit from Iraq for Soviet specialists.

Bush Speech Raises Hopes for Gulf Settlement

PM0410185190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA PRESS SERVICE report: "Persian Gulf: Good News and Bad News"]

[Text] On Wednesday, President Saddam Husayn of Iraq visited occupied Kuwait, which is now known as nothing less than "Iraq's 19th province." If INA, the official Iraqi news agency, is to be believed, Kuwait City "has a look of prosperity after its return to the embrace of the motherland."

According to other reports coming in from the city captured by the Iraqi troops, however, it is very from being prosperous. "Everyday we hear that many people have been killed... in all parts of the city the smoke of fires can be seen rising into the sky. Every last store has been looted and wrecked... We have been to the bakery four times since yesterday, but it is closed. Equipment has been stolen from the bakeries, trucks set off for Iraq laden with goods and return empty for new consignments." That is how the situation in Kuwait is described by an eyewitness whose message was read out in a CBS-TV broadcast.

Amnesty International confirms that the occupying troops are carrying out mass executions in Kuwait and are torturing people who have been arrested.

But there is also news which inspires a certain optimism. Diplomatic efforts aimed at a peaceful solution of the crisis have been stepped up. After the release of nine French citizens the Iraqi Government let it be known that it is ready to release the remaining French people detained in that country and examine the peace plan proposed by President Mitterrand. But while observers are wondering whether this gesture from Baghdad should be taken as a positive sign inspiring hope of a peaceful solution to the deadlock or as an attempt to divide the united front of states opposed to the Iraqi aggression, eight French Mirage fighters have landed in Saudi Arabia—the first group of the 24 Mirages France is sending to the confrontation line with Iraq.

The aircraft were followed to the region by the French head of state himself, who stopped over in the United Arab Emirates.

Whether a coincidence or not, Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu was in the Near East at the same time: He is due to meet in Amman with T.Y. Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister and one of the people closest to Saddam Husayn. Meanwhile, Presidential Council member Y.M. Primakov, who has also had meetings in the Jordanian capital not only with King Husayn but also with Y. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has flown on to Baghdad for meetings with Saddam Husayn. Extraordinary significance is being attached to this mission in the region, because observers believe that Primakov's visit is a real opportunity for the Iraqi leadership to demonstrate its readiness for dialogue. Especially insofar as President Bush's latest speech was quite mild and conciliatory in character. It is particularly important that the White House chief has declared the possibility of seeking a general and peaceful solution of all the Near East's problems during the settlement of the Persian Gulf crisis. This position is close to the proposals which the Soviet Union may also put forward, observers believe.

Tarasov Appointed Ambassador to Saudi Arabia

LD0210165490 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondents Konstantin Voytsekhovich and Mikhail Ivanov]

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman today confirmed that Gennadiy Tarasov, an aide to the Soviet foreign minister and a special representative on Middle Eastern affairs, will be appointed Soviet ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

"The necessary work is now being carried out, in accordance with the existing procedure," he noted.

Commentary on Saudi Contacts, Crisis in Gulf

NC0510064590 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Persian to Iran 1530 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Commentary by Andrey Vasiliyev]

[Text] The Iranian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers met in New York and discussed the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries.

These relations were severed a year and a half ago after a dispute over the Iranian pilgrims in Mecca and, following this, the Saudi officials' decision to reduce the number of visas issued to Iranian pilgrims to the holy shrines.

Our commentator Andrey Vasiliyev writes: Undoubtedly Saudi Arabia took the first step toward rapprochement. This is a natural step in view of the situation in which Saudi Arabia finds itself. This is because some time ago, after many years of war, Iraq resorted to [word indistinct] efforts to normalize its relations with Iran. Baghdad did so after being plunged into a hopeless situation because of international sanctions. Baghdad could not afford the luxury of maintaining its occupation forces in Kuwait and keeping a considerable number of its men on the borders with Iran.

Riyadh rightly understood that the diplomatic game that Iraq has started will in no way lead to consolidating Saudi Arabia's security; hence 'Ali Akbar Velayati's meeting with Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Time will show if relations will be established between Saudi Arabia and Iran, but it is clear that the unexpected winner in Iraq's aggression against Kuwait is Tehran. Meanwhile, the process of events in the Persian Gulf shows that the most unexpected diplomatic collusions and transactions are possible now. Hoping to gain support among the Arab masses, Saddam has stated that he accepts a possible solution to the Persian Gulf crisis only within the framework of a general solution to the Middle East problem which should also include the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Arab territories.

A few weeks ago major Western powers categorically rejected this assessment. But there are signs these days that even if America and France have not altered their stance completely, they are at least actively studying this aspect of the issue. In his UN General Assembly speech, President George Bush expressed readiness to prepare for a peaceful solution. He also pointed to the possibility of a solution to the Arab-Israeli confrontation if Iraq withdraws from Kuwait unconditionally.

Will Saddam Husayn listen to the American President's call? On the one hand there are signs in Saddam Husayn's recent speeches that indicate his wish to emerge from the impasse he himself created, while on the other hand the Iraqi president is aware of the reality that he has ultimately been led into an international isolation and that the world community will be satisfied only when Kuwait reestablishes its independence and Saddam Husayn gives up his position.

But Saddam Husayn does not want either of these two. Will a way out be found? The incidents in the Persian Gulf are progressing rapidly; it will not be long before we see an answer to this question.

Omani Parliamentary Delegation Visits Moscow

Received by Belonogov 4 Oct

LD0410113990 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleskandr Belonogov has received a delegation from Oman's Consultative Assembly, led by assembly President 'Abdallah Bin-'Ali al-Katabi.

They discussed a wide range of issues related to Soviet-Omani relations and international problems, including the Gulf crisis.

Holds Talks With Lukyanov

LD0410190190 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—Soviet Parliament Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov met an Omani parliamentary delegation led by Consultative Assembly President 'Abdallah Bin-'Ali al-Katabi in Moscow today.

At their request, Lukyanov told the guests about developments in the Soviet Union.

The sides revealed similar views on key issues in Soviet-Omani relations and international policy.

Bilateral relations were developing, including in the sphere on inter-parliamentary contacts, they said.

The sides denounced Iraqi aggression and demanded that Iraq honour corresponding Security Council resolutions.

Al-Katabi said Oman, like most Arab states, intends to work for an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and restore the kingdom's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Both sides praised the importance of consolidating international and Arab efforts to search for a political settlement in the Gulf.

Al-Katabi Praises Relations

LD0410185990 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Postanogov]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—"We hold common views on the establishment of peace in the Middle East and cooperation between the Sultanate of Oman and the Soviet Union," Shaykh 'Abdallah Bin-'Ali al-Katabi, chairman of the Oman Consultative Council, told TASS today.

A visiting group of Omani parliamentarians today met Soviet parliament Chairman Anatoliy Lukyanov.

"During the meeting, we discussed the work of the Consultative Council of the Sultanate of Oman and the Soviet parliament. Omani parliamentarians handed over a message of greetings from the Sultan of Oman to President Mikhail Gorbachev," al-Katabi said.

On the development of political relations between the Soviet Union and the Sultanate of Oman, al-Katabi noted that the parliamentary delegation's visit took place at a time when the two countries were observing the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. He said these relations continued to develop successfully.

As for economic cooperation, there are no restrictions whatsoever to interaction with the Soviet Union in this area," al-Katabi noted. He said that several private Omani companies had already launched cooperation with Soviet partners.

The Omani parliamentarians were received today at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. Al-Katabi expressed hope that cooperation between the two countries would increase.

The delegation also met Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Belonogov. The sides discussed bilateral relations and a wide range of international issues, including the Gulf crisis.

On Friday, the guests will set out to the city of Makhachkala, capital of the Dagestan Autonomous Republic.

Ambassadors To Be Exchanged With Bahrain

PM0310085390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Relations Established"]

[Text] The USSR and the State of Bahrain, guided by a mutual desire to develop friendship and cooperation for the good of the peoples of both states, have adopted a decision to establish diplomatic relations 28 September 1990 and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the level of ambassadors.

The sides are unanimous that relations between them will be built on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and in accordance with the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union and Bahrain believe that the understanding reached between them accords with the aims of developing international cooperation, consolidating peace, and strengthening regional and world security.

Ambassador From Iran Arrives in Moscow 2 Oct

LD0210180990 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 2 TASS—Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR Nematollah Izadi arrived in Moscow on Tuesday.

Egyptian Joint Venture To Produce Furniture

PM0210151990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Report by S. Lomakin; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Another name has been added to the list of joint ventures. This time it is a furniture venture.

[Reporter] Unfortunately, it is nothing new that furniture shortages are a firmly-established feature of our disintegrating consumer market. At the moment furniture is unobtainable even for coupons. On the other hand, it is quite common for suites of furniture to change hands for twice and even three times their original price. This provides fertile ground for all kind of speculation, ballyhoo, and rumor-mongering.

You get the impression that not just Soviet, but also foreign furniture manufactures have stopped producing furniture. There is an explanation for this. Our former socialist partners are trading solely for hard currency.

But for one circumstance, the opening of the Queen-Mosmebeltorg Soviet-Egyptian joint venture might evoke nothing but irritation on the part of Soviet consumers.

[Yu.N. Slobodskoy, Mosmebeltorg director] On the basis of this enterprise we are organizing not just trade but also production. And with the expansion of production, the share of our goods sold for hard currency will decrease as the share of goods sold for rubles increases. At the moment we are forced to sell some 60 percent of our goods for hard currency to cover future production costs for machinery, construction of premises, and acquisition of all kind of semi-finished products abroad.

[Reporter] This is the sort of furniture that the enterprise is planning to produce, and not only to produce but also to install in appartments and offices, as well as producing furniture to order. The Soviet and Egyptian sides operate on the basis of parity.

Finally, a logical question arises. Can an ordinary Soviet citizen buy this kind of furniture right now, and at what sort of price? At present the enterprise is marketing 30 percent of its furniture for rubles. But the ultimate aim is trade solely for Soviet money. A mini-trade-and-industrial complex of the country's future market is taking shape literally before our very eyes.

Commentator on Election Campaign in Pakistan

BK2909151590 Moscow In Urdu to Pakistan 1300 GMT 26 Sep 90

[Commentary by station commentator Yuriy Yilin]

[Text] Our commentator Yuriy Yilin has expressed his views on the election campaign in Pakistan. As 24 October, the date set for elections in Pakistan, approaches, political fervor has been gradually mounting up there. In particular, the opponents of the Pakistan

People's Party [PPP] are making efforts to exploit fully the lapses of the Benazir Butto government to their favor in the election campaign. Allegations of inefficiency, misappropriation, nationwide conflicts—especially the failure to resolve the widespread conflicts in Sindh—have been leveled against this government. To make the campaign more effective, court proceedings have been initiated against the PPP leaders and several ministers of the Benazir Bhutto govenment. Special tribunals, each comprising only one judge, are dealing with these cases.

A REUTER report says that the date for filing cases against the PPP leader and former prime minister, Benazir Bhutto, has also been announced. Four charges— taking undue advantage of her position, inefficiency, misappropriation, and nepotism—have been leveled against her. These are sufficiently serious charges and if proved, Benazir Bhutto will face the danger of one year imprisonment and a seven-year ban on her political activities. However, the Asian press is of the view that Pakistani authorities will not be able to produce any solid evidence to substantiate charges on the unlawful activities of the former prime minister. In this connection, the INDIAN EXPRESS reports that fictitious charges, which are of perfunctory nature, have been leveled against Benazir Bhutto. The prime objective of the authorities is to eliminate the PPP candidates and Benazir Bhutto from contesting elections. It is hard to differ from the view that bringing down the prestige of Benazir Bhutto will be in the interest of influential military and bureaucratic circles. In fact, the dismissal of the Benazir Bhutto government is basically the outcome of the activities of the Pakistan's military intelligence agency, the ISI [Inter Services Intelligence].

Some time ago, the French magazine (?LE MONDE) said that the failure of the Benazir Bhutto government was determined by its negative attitude toward Pakistan's sacred organization, the Army. In Pakistan, it is not a secret to anybody that the accession to power by Benazir Bhutto was due to the support of voters and the silent acceptance of the Army. But an important condition was laid then that the civilian government would not impose any restrictions on the Army. In the beginning, this condition of the political game was being implemented. During the tenure of the Benazir Bhutto government, a boost was given to the already existing huge defense budget. Anti-Afghan policy was pursued to please the Army. However, after some time, Benazir Bhutto attempted to restrict the role of the Army. She was bold enough to sack the ISI chief. For instance, the incidents in Sindh can be recalled here. General Mirza Asalm Beg overtly voiced his anger that the Benazir Bhutto government had rejected his demand to give judicial rights to the military representatives. In short, as the correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, the military officials launched the initiative. Now, they are intimidating Benazir Bhutto with court proceedings. But it is also an undeniable fact that the current judicial proceedings againt Benazir Bhutto and her supporters will enhance their prestige in the eyes of the Pakistani electorate and increase the possibility of their victory in the elections. In fact, a member of the Pakistan's caretaker government, who pleaded for being anonymous, expressed such inhibitions during his chat with the correspondent of the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

In the opinion of several observers, to a great extent, the current process of accountability and charges of excesses against Benazir Bhutto and her supporters, has led to notable success to the PPP in the election campaign. For instance, the PPP has forged electoral alliance with Tehrik-i-Istiqlal and several other parties. As a result, their candidates have been fielded for almost all the 217 seats. The recent verdict of the Pakistan's Federal Election Commision rejecting as baseless the demand of some persons to debar the former prime minister from contesting the proposed parliamentary elections, is also a proof for the prestige of Benazir Bhutto. And when the special tribunal dismissed the corruption charges against the minister for petroleum and natural resources, Jahangir Badr, of the former governnment, the PPP front has been further strengthened.

On the other hand, reports from Pakistan speak of several contradictions and differences existing among the members of the Islami Jamhoori Ittehad [IJI], who are the main rival of the PPP. For instance, last Wednesday, consultations were held on the strategy of the IJI to defeat the PPP in the elections. But, eventually, the discussions on this issue took the shape of a shooting. Later, according to an AFP correspondent, representatives of various groups of the IJI started shooting on one another with tommy guns. The correspondent stressed that only with the intervention of the police, this intense shooting, in which three persons were injured, could be stopped.

According to local newspaper reports, in view of their past experience, some Pakistanis have the apprehension that the 24 October general elections may be postponed or canceled. In the history of Pakistan, there were several instances in the past that after the dismissal of a legitimate government, elections were not held for many years and martial law was imposed in the country. We hope that by all means the people of Pakistan will act with reason and prudence and will stop the momentum of such events.

East Europe

CSFR's Calfa Discusses 'Critical' Oil Supply

LD0410152190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1342 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Igor Shamshin]

[Text] Prague, 4 Oct (TASS)—Today Marian Calfa, CSFR Government chairman, invited Boris Pankin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the CSFR, for an important conversation. He stressed that the supply of oil from the Soviet Union has ceased, even at the minimum level necessary to maintain the working cycle of processing enterprises. The worsening critical situation is extremely dangerous for the country's economy and can lead to serious international implications, the Czechoslovak Government chairman stated.

On behalf of the CSFR president and the Federal government, Calfa proposed to the Soviet side that an emergency Soviet-Czechoslovak summit meeting be held. Solving the oil supply issue cannot be delayed and therefore, in the view of the Czechoslovak side, talks should take place as soon as possible. In Calfa's words, the Czechoslovak delegation comprises: Vaclav Havel, CSFR president; Marian Calfa, Federal government chairman; Vaclav Vales, Czechoslovak Government deputy chairman; and representatives of the republican leadership of the Czech lands and Slovakia. The Czechoslovak delegation proposes that a meeting be held next weekend with President Mikhail Gorbachev and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Soviet Government, Calfa stressed.

Pankin was also received today by Vales, CSFR Government deputy chairman. The subject matter of the meeting was discussion of the Soviet Union's official proposal to start talks on concluding an agreement on property, economic, and ecological matters relating to the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia. An accord was reached that the starting date and agenda of the talks would be clarified in the immediate future. The Czechoslovak Government deputy chairman drew the Soviet ambassador's attention to the critical situation that has developed as a result of the cut in Soviet oil supplies.

CPSU Secretariat Praises GDR Accomplishments

LD0410214490 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—It has been officially announced here that the secretariat of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee sent a letter to the board of the Democratic Socialism Party [PDS] on October 2. It pointed out that now that the line was being drawn under the military past, Germany was acquiring state unity in accordance with the will of its people.

The letter said that the accomplishments of the German Democratic Republic in the social, cultural and many other spheres were indisputable. It stressed that for the USSR the GDR was not just an ally and a partner, but a symbol of honest reconciliation after the horrible war, that in conditions of separatism and hostility between the West and the East it was one of the guarantors of the preservation of peace.

Further devaluation of militarism and violence in general, as well as the steady development of moral and social values are sure to become characteristic features of the future peaceful civilisation, whose foundation is now being laid. They will be the criteria for assessing the correctness of political and party programmes. According to the letter, supporters of the ideas of people's power and social justice have reason to retain their historic optimism.

'Difficulties' Delay Withdrawal From Hungary

LD0410213590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Report by Yevgeniy Shirokov; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] Soviet troops are being withdrawn from Hungary, which welcomes the withdrawal. However, complications are arising in the course of the operation. Yevgeniy Shirkov reports:

[Begin Shirokov recording] Difficulties are continuing to arise and are even piling up over a single issue—compensation by the Hungarian republic for the value of the military cantonments, residential housing, first-class aerodromes, and much else that we are handing over. Consecutive recompense for expenditure as the handover of installations proceeds could facilitate the settlement of the servicemen in new locations. However, the payments are being drawn out.

The Soviet-Hungarian economic negotiations that took place in Budapest included the question of compensation and was accompanied by intensive work by dozens of specialists. The main line of argument of the Hungarian side is that the owner of the land is the state and that compensation may be paid for certain things but only when the withdrawal of the troops is completed and when the amount of ecological damage from the many years of military presence is determined.

A signed protocol points out that the Soviet side is ready to compensate for the damage done to the environment, but wants experts to objectively study the extent of the damage. A particularly important point is the possibility of setting up joint enterprises to use former military facilities. That would be a most promising and mutually beneficial undertaking. [end recording]

CSFR Defense Official Updates Soviet Withdrawal

LD0410201890 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Vladimir Beskromnyy]

[Text] Bratislava October 4 TASS—A total of 56 per cent of Soviet troops and their families have left Czechoslovakia. "The troop withdrawal plan is fulfilled in accordance with the agreement between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and we strive to speed up its implementation," Major General Svetozar Nadovic of the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry told a meeting of the Slovak Civil Defence Staff today.

By year's end the Soviet Union will withdraw its troops from Komarno and Nova Zamki and will pull out part of a military garrison from Sljac, he said.

He denied reports that Soviet soldiers were selling arms, describing them as "provocative rumours by our people who were interested in buying these weapons".

Most Soviet military facilities will be handed over to the Czechoslovak Army, he said.

Protocol Signed With SFRY on Auto Exports

LD0410130490 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2303 GMT 3 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kondrashov]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 4 Oct (TASS)—A protocol on mutual cooperation for the next five years was signed on Wednesday in Kragujevac by representatives of VAZ and the major Yugoslav car firm Crvena Zastava [Red Banner]. The document stipulates the reciprocal supply of cars and component units and spare parts worth $800 million.

The VAZ car construction workers will send 150,000 Ladas and Samaras to Yugoslavia over five years. Twenty enterprises of the SFRY, under the aegis of Crvena Zastava will supply the VAZ works with electrical equipment, batteries, cleaning and polishing materials and over 100 types of accessories. According to a VAZ representative, the supply of Yugoslav Zastava cars to the USSR is also possible. [passage omitted]

West Europe

First Session of New German Parliament Reported

LD0410171790 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Igor Osinskiy]

[Text] Berlin October 4 TASS—The new German parliament began its first session in the old Reichstag building in Berlin today.

The session is attended by 144 deputies of East Germany's former parliament, who will continue as parliamentarians until all-German elections.

It is still unclear where the new united Germany's Bundestag will be based. Some politicians believe the country's parliament should be in Berlin, others favour Bonn, saying working conditions there are much better.

However, everyone agreed that the first session should be held in the Reichstag.

This ancient building, built some 100 years ago, played a special role in German history. This is here that the Weimar Republic's destiny was decided. It was here that on January 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler was proclaimed German chancellor.

Nazis set the Reichstag alight as an excuse to launch mass anti-communist terror.

On April 30, 1945, two Soviet soldiers hoisted the red banner of victory over the Reichstag.

Deputies gathered here today want to demonstrate to the world that the words dem Deutschen volke (to the German people) above the entrance has again acquired its initial meaning.

In her opening speech Bundestag President Rita Suessmuth greeted East German parliamentarians. All in all there are now 663 deputies in the German parliament.

Having praised the fact that the German parliament once again represents the interests of the entire German people, Suessmuth spoke about the special role Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev played in German unification.

The session swore in five new Federal ministers, former East German Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere, Sabine Bergmann-Pohl, Guenter Krause (all from the Christian-Democratic Union), Rainer Ortleb (Liberal) and Hans-Joachim Walter (the German Social Union).

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was to present a government statement to the parliament.

Kohl Addresses German Parliament

LD0410204490 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Berlin October 4 TASS—"The united Germany is a gain for the whole of Europe," Chancellor Helmut Kohl said in a government statement at the first session of the German Parliament in the building of former Reichstag today.

"Under the preamble of our fundamental law, we want to serve peace all over the world as an equal member of a united Europe. This task embodies our understanding of sovereignty," Kohl said.

Kohl noted Germany's continued unflinching loyalty to the alliance, solidarity and common values with the west's free democracies and, especially, the United States.

He also emphasised that German-Soviet relations played a key role in European responsibility. Kohl said that during his meeting with President Gorbachev in the Caucasus, they created preconditions for their improvement. A treaty on good neighbourly relations, partnership and cooperation between the USSR and Germany also seved this goal. Kohl welcomed the president's forthcoming visit to Bonn to sign this document.

Kohl said Germany was well aware of the fact that the CSCE process made a significant contribution to overcoming the division on the European continent. Kohl called for furthering this process and proposed that the member-countries of NATO and the Wasaw Pact extended a hand of friendship and partnership to each other in the form of a joint statement at the Paris CSCE summit.

Kohl expressed hope that all other countries participating in CSCE would also solemnly pledge commitment to the principle of the reunification of the use of force. "We see in this the groundwork for comprehensive structures of security and cooperation in Europe," Kohl emphasised.

Kohl said that the first agreement to slash armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe would soon be prepared and signed at the European forum in Paris. Together with its allies, the German Government sought to achieve progress also in other areas of disarmament and arms control. This applies, first and foremost, to a total ban on chemical weapons and reduction in Soviet and U.S. strategic and tactical nuclear weapons.

"We are aware that the united Germany's responsibility for strengthening world peace has been enhanced. We intend to pursue this responsibility by our actions in the United Nations, the European Community and NATO, and also to be guided by it in our relations with separate countries. We want to create clear constitutional prerequisites for this," Kohl said.

KGB Reports Seizure of Norwegian Ship 21 Sep

LD0410160790 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—A Soviet border ship intercepted the Norwegian vessel Genius on September 21, a KGB spokesman announced today.

The violator ship was conducting experiments in the Soviet economic zone, 12 miles off Novaya Zemlya Island, it said.

The Genius belongs to the Belona environmental group.

During an investigation, Captain Siguro Ornulor said he had no permission to take probes, but will continue to act as he wishes, deliberately violating Soviet laws, the statement said.

After the incident was investigated by authorities, the Norwegian vessel was taken outside the Soviet economic zone.

At the request of Norwegian authorities, the crew were returned the results of environmental research in the area and scientific equipment.

Yakovlev Receives British Secretary for Scotland

LD0410185190 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—Member of the Soviet Presidential Council Aleksandr Yakovlev today received British Secretary of State for Scotland Malcolm Rifkind.

Responding to his questions, Yakovlev told him in detail about transformations in the country, the discussion of alternative programmes of transition to a market economy and work on a Union treaty. They also discussed some other issues.

Lukyanov Talks With Luxembourg Delegation

PM0210154990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric: "Official Reports" and the general heading: "Kremlin Receptions"]

[Text] On 27 September A.I. Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a delegation from the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies headed by E. Hennicot-Schoepges, president of the Chamber, which is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union.

A.I. Lukyanov talked about the profound transformations in the political, economic, and spiritual spheres of Soviet society and the USSR Supreme Soviet's multifaceted activity aimed at resolving the tasks facing the country. Note was taken of the significance of the positive processes of the move away from military-political confrontation toward the establishment of constructive cooperation and collaboration that are taking place in Europe and the importance of the forthcoming all-European summit was stressed.

E. Hennicot-Schoepges wished success to the implementation of perestroyka in the USSR and noted that the Soviet economy's integration into the world economy will meet the interests of the international community and that Luxembourg is ready to help that process.

Both sides expressed confidence that the Luxembourg parliamentarians' visit will help the further development of ties, the strengthening of mutual understanding and trust between the USSR and Luxembourg, and the deepening of the all-European process and its parliamentary dimension.

USSR People's Deputies V.S. Klibik and S.G. Shuvalov and H. Wuert, Luxembourg ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

Icelandic Delegation Visits Supreme Soviet

LD0410185490 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—The development of businesslike and mutually useful cooperation between the parliaments of the Soviet Union and Iceland has good potential, it was stressed today at a meeting between chairman of the Soviet parliament's Council of the Union Ivan Laptev and a delegation from the Iceland Alting, led by Chairman of the Upper Chamber Jon Helgasson.

Laptev told the guests about the main problems of perestroika, about the fourth session of the Soviet parliament, the working out of new laws and the preparation of a reform of the banking system. The sides expressed interest in the deepening of trade and economic contacts between the two countries.

They pointed to the special significance of the activisation of bilateral interparliamentary dialogue and its all-round expansion.

On the same day the delegation had talks with the Soviet Parliamentary Committee for the Affairs of Women, the Protection of the Family, Mother and Child, the Committee for Public Education, and the Committee for Ecology and the Rational Use of Natural Resources.

Swedish Defense Minister Interviewed in Moscow

PM0310135890 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 First Edition pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report followed by interview with Swedish Defense Minister R. Carlsson by Major M. Zheglov in Moscow on 26 September: "On a Tour of the Country"]

[Text] On 27 September, Swedish Defense Minister R. Carlsson, who is in our country on an official visit, left for a tour of the country.

The guest and those accompanying him were seen off at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov, member of the Presidential Council and USSR defense minister; Army General M.A. Moiseyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister; Colonel General of Aviation Ye.I. Shaposhnikov, USSR deputy defense minister; and other generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among those accompanying him was O. Berner, Swedish ambassador to the USSR.

The Swedish and Soviet state flags were raised at the airport, a guard of honor was lined up on the airfield, and the national anthems of the two countries were sung.

On the same day, R. Carlsson arrived in Murmansk.

On the eve of his departure, R. Carlsson answered a number of questions put to him by a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent.

[Zheglov] Mr. Carlsson, today the question of creating a collective security system in Europe is more acute than ever before. What role could Sweden play in this process?

[Carlsson] I will venture to say that for a long time Sweden has been a kind of stabilizing factor on the European continent. We are a neutral country and we intend to carry on pursuing this policy. I believe that this is an important and decisive contribution to the collective security system.

[Zheglov] Swedish politicians have repeatedly stressed that one of the most important tasks in national foreign policy is the active support of efforts in the sphere of disarmament. What takes priority here? In particular, what is your attitude to the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe?

[Carlsson] From Sweden's viewpoint, the development of events in Europe is proceeding in a positive direction. And this process must be strengthened and developed. As far as the question of a nuclear-free zone is concerned, the five northern countries have been discussing this idea at official level for a number of years. And as far as I know, a proposal on this problem will soon be proclaimed by the Scandinavian countries.

[Zheglov] How would you comment on the current state of Soviet-Swedish relations in the military sphere?

[Carlsson] Contacts between military people have been extended in the past five years. For example, there has been an exchange of visits between the commanders of branches of Armed Forces. A few months after my trip to Moscow, the commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces will visit the Soviet Union. So you cannot say by any means that relations in the military sphere between our countries are bad.

[Zheglov] In this connection are any meetings planned between Soviet and Swedish draftees or officers?

[Carlsson] There are no such plans.

[Zheglov] This year the Soviet Union will withdraw the last submarine with nuclear ballistic missiles from the Baltic Fleet....

[Carlsson] This is marvelous. Sweden has at various forums always advocated the reduction of naval weapons.

[Zheglov] While we are on the subject of submarines... The mass media have frequently raised the question of secret submarines violating Sweden's territorial waters, repeatedly stressing that they can only belong to the USSR. What can you say on this subject?

[Carlsson] I regularly comment on such reports. The commander in chief of the Armed Forces keeps me informed of events. But he has not reported that they were Soviet submarines.

Foreign Ministry Official Receives Diplomats

PM0410104190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 28 September USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.A. Obukhov received the heads of Nordic countries' diplomatic missions in the USSR: Finnish Ambassador H. Talvitie, Norwegian Ambassador D. Stenseth, and also Danish Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim S. Boye-Madsen Icelandic Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim S. Steffansson, and H. Magnusson, counsellor-envoy at the Swedish Embassy, at their request.

Questions relating to the problem of ending nuclear tests were examined during the talks.

CPSU Delegation To Attend Spanish Festival

PM0310131590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 90 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "To Attend a Festival"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Yu.V. Abramov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Krasnogorsk Engineering Plant party committee, left Moscow for Madrid on 28 September to attend the festival organized by the Spanish Communist Party newspaper MUNDO OBRERO.

Estonian, Finnish Science Academies Sign Accord

90UF0588A Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Sep 90 p 1

[Report by A. Favorskaya: "An Incentive for Further Cooperation"]

[Text] **Last Thursday the Estonian Academy of Sciences and the Finnish Academy of Sciences signed an agreement on the further development of joint activity.**

It will affect both scientists and scientific institutions and will be implemented in the most diverse forms: There are plans for joint scientific research, exchanges of scientists according to an established quota, bilateral symposiums, seminars and conferences, and exchange of scientific information. The two sides have pledged themselves to provide special incentive for research of mutual interest, and to promote the creation of contacts between institutions doing similar work.

The first agreement covers a two-year period, but it specifically stipulates that it may end earlier if either of the sides does not wish to continue. But it is not thought that this will happen: The varied cooperation between Estonia and Finland has a historical foundation that has been successfully developed for many years.

This was also confirmed in its own way by the ceremony concluding the agreement, which took place in the hall of the Estonian Academy of Sciences Presidium in Toompea, attended by the consul Eaja Kauppi. The presidents of the two academies, Finnish Professor Erik Allardt and Academician Arno Keerna ceremonially signed the document, congratulated each other and thanked all those who had expressed their readiness to move up to a new stage of cooperation, and then were immediately "set upon" in a friendly manner by the journalists present. Despite the brief nature of the interview, we did hear the main thing: that ties between scientists in the two countries are growing stronger with each passing month. In the first half of the year alone there were more than 300 trips by scientists from here to Finland and as many to us here (many more than for the whole of last year), and this process is taking place within the channel of a strengthening of international cooperation in general. The two academies are developing contractual relations with scientists in various countries, but in the relationships with each they are linked by a great deal in common, first and foremost environmental protection, the problems of the Baltic Sea, the forests, geology, Finno-Ugric studies, information science, the study of social processes, etc.

What is new in the agreement that has been concluded in research on these problems?

Responding to this question by our newspaper Arno Keerna said this:

The numerous joint programs that we are implementing are receiving additional support on this basis—appropriate financial and material-technical support. For example, this same quota for exchanges of scientists under joint projects paid for by the host country on the basis of this agreement can be considered when the state budget is being established. In Finland, for example, projects based on the agreement are reviewed by the appropriate ministries.

We have used the agreement to cover all spheres of scientific research and all forms of scientific ties.

Incidentally, the Estonian Academy of Sciences also has agreements for joint work with the academies in Hungary and Poland, and with the Swedish Royal Academy. Academician A. Keerna added that since it states in the new status on the USSR Academy of Sciences that it builds mutual relations with the republic academies of science on the basis of agreements, next year it plans to conclude an agreement with the All-Union Academy of Sciences on the same basis as with other countries.

Latin America & Caribbean

Shevardnadze-Silva Talks of 'Symbolic Importance'

PM0210145590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings in New York"]

[Text] New York, 30 Sep—The conversation between E.A. Shevardnadze and Chilean Foreign Minister E. Silva—the first Soviet-Chilean meeting at this level for 17 years—was of great symbolic importance, in the opinion of both sides. Soviet-Chilean relations, E.A. Shevardnadze noted, have a long history in which there have been very emotional chapters. It is a good basis for movement forward, following the recent restoration of diplomatic relations.

Visit Commemorates Soviet-Cuban Space Mission

PM0210115790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 90 First Edition p 5

[Article by A. Moiseyev: "On Earth and in Space"]

[Text] Havana, 21 Sep—Joint Soviet-Cuban research is continuing and will carry on being developed in the future. So said Pilot-Cosmonaut Lieutenant General V. Shatalov on arriving in Havana.

Exactly 10 years ago, the news that the Soyuz-38 spacecraft was being launched from the Baykonur space port spread throughout Cuba. On board was the seventh "Intercosmos" program team made up of a USSR citizen, Colonel Yuriy Romanenko, and a Cuban citizen, Lieutenant Colonel Arnaldo Tamayo.

"When the commission reported that our team had been chosen to fly, I was very worried," the Cuban cosmonaut remembers. "The efforts of a large collective of Soviet and Cuban specialists had gone into our training."

During the eight-day flight, Cuba participated in 20 space investigations and experiments. The results subsequently became the property not just of the USSR and Cuba, but of all countries participating in the "Intercosmos" program.

Yu. Romanenko, L. Popov, and V. Ryumin are also in the Soviet delegation.

Cuba Extends Rationing as Part of 'Special Period'

*PM0210134590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
28 Sep 90 Second Edition p 5*

[From PRAVDA-TASS "27 September News Roundup": "Cuba"]

[Text] The authorities have taken additional measures to ensure the population is provided with the minimum necessary food and industrial goods during the "special period in peacetime" that has started in the country. Judging by the "information for the people" published in the local press, these measures are administrative in nature and envisage expanding the range of goods distributed on ration card only. These include canned meat and fish, biscuits, razor blades, footwear, fabric, goods made from fabric, household goods, furniture, and toys. The sale of radio and electrical appliances, including fans, which are in very great demand on the tropical island, is being severely limited. Not a single refrigerator will be distributed to the country's population next year, which is bound up with recent decisions on saving fuel and electricity.

Yanayev Meets Nicaraguan Sandinist Delegation

*LD0410201990 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT
4 Oct 90*

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—Soviet Communist Party Politburo member Gennadiy Yanayev met a Nicaraguan Sandinista Front delegation led by Henry Ruiz here today.

The sides pledged to expand Soviet-Nicaraguan relations and cooperation between the Soviet Communist Party and the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Analyst Comments on Status of Latin American Ties

*LD0110160890 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT
1 Oct 90*

[By TASS news analyst Anatoliy Medvedenko]

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—Commenting on an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Honduras and the Soviet Union, signed in New York, observers note that the Honduran side made the initiative for the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The normalization of Soviet-Honduran, and, somewhat earlier of Soviet-Chilean relations, is another evidence of the striving of Latin American countries and the Soviet Union for the development of cooperation in various areas.

The striving is confirmed these days during meetings and conversations that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had in New York with representatives of Latin American countries. Nicaraguan President Violetta Barrios de Chamorro proclaimed the readiness to preserve, develop, and srengthen friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Mexico and the Soviet Union confirmed the intention to develop relations.

Official visits and meetings at various levels, also summit meetings, have become of late an important element of the Soviet Union's foreign policy with regard to Latin America.

The meeting that Mikhail Gorbachev had in Moscow with Fernando de Collor gave an impetus to cooperation with Brazil. This was manifested, specifically, also in the successful functioning of the Brazilian exhibition that was held in Moscow in September 1990, in the setting up of a joint venture to manufacture fruit juices, and the forthcoming opening in the Soviet capital of the mission of Banespa, a large Brazilian bank.

There is room for development of the Soviet Union's cooperation with Latin American countries, particularly of economic and trade relations, where there are untapped reserves and large opportunities.

Supreme Soviet

Supreme Soviet Issues Resolution on GDR Treaty

PM0410130590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on GDR Treaty]

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the GDR.

In connection with the forthcoming unification of the GDR and the FRG and in view of the request by the GDR, the USSR Supreme Soviet **resolves**:

1. To take note of the GDR Government request which, in accordance with Article 62 of the Vienna Convention on the law of international treaties, expresses the desire to terminate the operation of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the GDR of 7 October 1975 as of the moment of the creation of the united Germany.

2. To instruct the USSR Council of Ministers to continue, in the context of German unification, the necessary work on the all-around protection of the Soviet Union's interests relating first and foremost to the security sphere, until new regulations [uregulirovaniye] go into force.

3. To instruct the USSR Supreme Soviet International Affairs Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Defense and State Security Questions, together with members of other USSR Supreme Soviet committees and standing commissions of the chambers, to hold hearings on questions raised by people's deputies during the discussion of this resolution.

[Signed] A. Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet
The Kremlin, Moscow, 2 October 1990

Supreme Soviet Role in Foreign Policy Discussed

PM0410132890 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Oct 90 Second Edition p 1

[Article by S. Karkhanin, including interview with Ye.Ye. Kim, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet International Affairs Committee, under the rubric "At the Sessions of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets": "Forecast Borne Out"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Yet another problem faced session participants on Wednesday. It was difficult to foresee that a hitch would occur when discussion turned to the Supreme Soviet draft resolution concerning the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. This document has been in force since 1975 and must now, given the unification of Germany, be considered inoperative. Usually such questions are resolved automatically, so to speak. But this time traditional procedure was breached. And indeed have the ministries actually abandoned playing "apparatus games," the habit of regarding parliament as a purely formal power?

On Tuesday evening deputies decided to defer the draft, and the document was adopted only on Wednesday. Ye.Ye. Kim, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet International Affairs Committee, talked, at my request, about the reasons.

[Kim] "We were given the draft only 90 minutes before the discussion. Although, as emerged later, the GDR Foreign Ministry submitted the appropriate request to our government one month ago. And the question occurred to us: Why is the conclusion of important agreements affecting the vital interests of the Soviet Union conducted without prior consultations with the Supreme Soviet and our committee? We did not not know about the 1975 treaty in advance either, although Foreign Minister Shevardnadze spoke to our committee in September. But there the discussion was about the international aspects of Germman unification—and nothing else.

"But the reason for the hitch does not, of course, lie in the formal aspect of the affair. Deputies at the session rightly called to mind a whole range of problems now arising. What kind of document will determine the status of Soviet servicemen and specialists remaining on German territory after the abrogation of the treaty? The USSR Foreign Ministry explains that the necessary document is almost ready, but we have not seen it yet... We cannot, of course, be indifferent to the working conditions of our compatriots abroad.

"Another question also arose. On what grounds does Eduard Shevardnadze tell the Security Council session in New York that if the United Nations decides to dispatch troops to the Persian Gulf region the Soviet Union will also take part in that action? Sending Soviet troops abroad is the right of the Supreme Soviet, but again no one consulted us. It is clear that our country does have definite commitments determined by membership of the United Nations, but the Constitution, which does not permit ministries to infringe parliament's rights, must not be forgotten either.

"True, to be fair, it has to be said that a special sector for liaison with the Supreme Soviet has been set up in the Foreign Ministry, and we do have contacts with them. But we deputies should perhaps also take a more active part in talks on international problems of great importance, those concerned with disarmament, for example. So that we are aware how problems are being tackled and the documents we receive do not come as a surprise to us. Plus the fact that this practice would make it possible to avoid misunderstandings involved in trade deals. The recent history of oil supplies to Afghanistan is a case in point. They were not in the plan, but were, it transpires, carried out under long-term agreements.

"We should not simply confirm the figure for credit or free aid to a particular country. The programs for which the money is allocated must be looked at. The Supreme Soviet must also monitor the prospects of loan repayment. All economic cooperation should be mutually beneficial. Although our trade policy does provide for most-favored-nation status, this must not, of course, be confused with the practice of past years, when our country sometimes allocated quite considerable sums, being mainly concerned with its own prestige rather than anything else.

"On the other hand, one must not disregard the specific circumstances. You sometimes hear people talking about our relations with, say, Cuba. But the historical experience of the Cuban people must certainly be respected, they have the right to exist the way they like. Moreover, let us imagine for a minute what would happen if, given our sugar shortage, Cuba were to stop selling it to the Soviet Union. And that could happen if our country reduced its trade with Cuba.

"On the whole the amount of Soviet free aid to other countries is being reduced," my interlocutor continued. "In 1989 it amounted to 2.1 billion foreign currency rubles. This year it was planned to cut it by roughly 30 percent, and in fact it has been almost halved. And next year this figure will, I think, be in the region of 300-400 million. And we are talking about really essential aid, for natural disasters, for example. Incidentally, if our country is suddenly struck by such a disaster, we too will be helped by others.

"That is to say, from 1991 we will be putting economic relations with all other states on a mutually beneficial footing. Debates on the topical problem of the trade in weapons will start soon. My position is that our state can sell weapons first and foremost to highly developed countries. We have surplus weapons, that is no secret, moreover they are fully competitive in the world market," Ye.Ye. Kim concluded the conversation.

Debate on Armed Forces Depoliticization Detailed

PM0510102390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Report by parliamentary correspondents V. Dolganov, A. Stepovoy under the "Events, Facts, Opinions" rubric: "Around Article 16"]

[Text] The main event at the 3 October sitting of the country's Supreme Soviet was the question of depoliticizing the Army, the KGB, the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], prosecution service agencies, the State Arbitration Board, and the courts. In the draft law on social organizations distributed to deputies two points in Article 16 became the subject of acrimonious disputes. One of these points read: "Servicemen and officials holding posts in law-enforcement agencies will suspend active political activity." The other stipulated that the question of creating political parties in the Armed Forces and law-enforcement agencies must be governed by legislative acts relating to these bodies. Incidentally, there was another, more radical version of this point: "The creation and activity of parties' organizations in the Armed Forces, state security, internal affairs, prosecution service, and State Arbitration Board agencies, and the courts is not permitted."

Why are we going on about all these points in the most contentious article of this new legal act which, we will remind you, is undergoing its second-reading discussion and will then become law? Precisely because the result of the roll-call vote (the proposal of deputy V.I. Samarin) was a failure to adopt either of these versions or the compromise proposed by Legislation Committee Chairman Yu.Kh. Kalmykov.

But he was saying what many USSR people's deputies have themselves said in this very hall, albeit with respect to other draft laws: "If we go away from here without adopting a decision we will be to some extent demonstrating our powerlessness in resolving fundamental questions affecting problems of our country's public life." He proposed yet another form of words on his committee's behalf: "Servicemen and officials holding posts in law-enforcement agencies cannot be elected to party leadership bodies and are guided by the requirements of the law and not bound by party decisions in their professional activity." This version was not supported either.

In the course of an extremely stormy discussion everything in fact revolved around two questions. Would the desire of existing and currently emerging new political parties to have their own organizational structures, alongside the CPSU's, in the Armed Forces, the KGB, and the other agencies mentioned in the draft law not lead to acute confrontation which could develop into a clash between armed men themselves? And the second question: Are the calls for the depolitization not a swipe at the CPSU and an attempt to deprive the Army of "this cementing and organizing pivot" (we are using the words of one of the speakers)?

Representatives of the civilian part of the population, even if upholding opposite viewpoints on the problem of depolitization, hoped that the opinion of servicemen would help them to clarify the situation. But they too occupied opposite "trenches." The officer corps—deputies V.S. Podziruk, N.D. Tutov, V.P. Zolotukhin, V.A. Martirosyan, and V.S. Smirnov, for example—insisted that party organizations should be taken out of troop units. Their deputy colleagues with higher military ranks—S.F. Akhromeyev, M.S. Surkov, A.I. Ovchinnikov, and N.V. Britvin—advocated the retention of party organizations in the forces, arguing mainly that the CPSU sends its members to the most crucial sectors and they have never let the country or the people down....

Overall it proved impossible to achieve unity, and the depolitization question is being deferred for the time being.

Nor did the participants in the sitting succeed in reaching final agreement on certain other provisions in the draft law on social organizations. So the Legislation Committee still has to clarify a few points.

The evening sitting also examined in its original form a draft law on trade union rights in the USSR which, in the view of many of the deputies who spoke, is not formulated precisely enough even in conceptual terms. This document was submitted as a legislative initiative by the AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions]. Work will be done on it in Supreme Soviet committees and commissions so that it can soon be put in a suitable state of readiness for a first reading.

On 4 and 5 October the country's Supreme Soviet will disperse to continue work in committees and commissions.

Political & Social

Aeroflot Airliner Hijacked to Finland

TASS Reports Hijacking

LD0510105290 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 5 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondents Igor Peskov and Leonid Timofeyev]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Yet another Soviet airliner on a domestic flight was hijacked to Finland this morning.

The hijacker, a man who has not yet been identified, asked an air hostess at 10:02 to hand the pilot of the Yakovlev-40 on the Novgorod-Leningrad-Petrozavodsk flight a message demanding to fly to Stockholm, Soviet civil aviation officials told TASS.

Otherwise, the man threatened to blow the plane up.

Negotiations with the criminal were no to avail, and the airliner, carrying 19 passengers, including two children, landed at Helsinki International Airport.

Since no-one in the crew could speak English, another Aeroflot airliner, a Tupolev-134, was specially sent to aid their exchanges with Finnish air traffic controllers.

Finnish authorities are currently checking luggage which was on board of the commandeered plane.

A navigtor with experience of international flying will be put on the next flight to Helsinki to help the airliner to be flown back to the Soviet Union.

Civil Aviation ministry officials expect the plane to be back tonight.

Plane Lands in Helsinki

AU0510092590 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Helsinki, Oct 5 (AFP)—A Soviet Yak 40 airliner hijacked on an internal flight, landed at Helsinki airport on Friday, reliable sources said here.

The airliner was carrying 19 passengers and three crew members. It was not known how many people were involved in the hijack nor what they were demanding.

Hijackers Surrender

LD0510103790 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1000 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Now straight to Helsinki-Vantaa airport, where matters relating to this morning's aircraft hijacking are being cleared up. In the Soviet aircraft were two hijackers, 19 passengers, and four crew members. About half an hour ago, this is what Senior Inspector Pertti Luntiala said about the events:

[Begin Luntiala recording] The police chiefs got a report of this aircraft hijacking at 1010, and the aircraft landed at 1020. At about 1010 the aircraft came close to Helsinki flight control tower, in the air space of the Helsinki flight controllers, but according to information we received, it went on to Tallinn's air space, landing later, at 1020, in Helsinki. Now I can tell you that at 1121 the hijackers surrendered and are at this moment in police custody, as are the passengers on the hijacked aircraft. Briefings and interrogations are currently going on, and the next bulletin will be given here at 1200. [end recording]

We will hear that bulletin later in this broadcast. The Aeroflot Yak-40 aircraft was on a domestic flight from Novgorod to Petrozavodsk. It turned toward Finland from Tallinn air space, then turned back over Porkkala, but finally headed toward Finland. Aircraft in Finnish air space were directed away from the path of the Soviet aircraft, and it was pursued by a Finnish Air Force plane.

Akhromeyev Rules Out Possibility of Coup

LD0410150390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1412 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Rome, October 4 (TANJUG)—Head of the General Staff of the Soviet Red Army, Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, on Thursday [4 October] absolutely ruled out the possibility of a military coup in the Soviet Union.

In an interview to the Italian daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA, Marshal Akhromeyev specified that "there are no military leaders in the Soviet armed forces who, according to their upbringing and tradition, would be able to head a coup." Akhromeyev rejected any comparison with the "Chilean model," adding that new political forces have emerged in the Soviet Union and that freedom has been affirmed.

Stability "does not depend merely on the Armed Forces" but the separatist forces have not directly attacked the state precisely because the Armed Forces are guaranteeing stability, Marshal Akhromeyev said.

'Trotskiyist' 'Action Program-90' Hit

PM0410161390 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Professor E. Volodin, doctor of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "Coming Back to the 'Action Program-90'": "Where the Echelon of Newcomers Can Be Expected to Come From"]

[Text] First there were the rumors about reactionary generals obstructing the democratization process. Then the scandalous report about a general participating in Iraq's invasion operation in Kuwait. Then the persistent rumors about troop subunits being moved to Moscow and the Moscow area. And all these rumors were preceded by a protracted unbridled campaign to discredit and defame the Army, preparing the public mind to unquestioningly accept the deliberately disseminated fables.

Finally there was the deputy's question in the Supreme Soviet about a military coup in the making. It is shameful for a rule-of-law state to have to investigate questions based on rumors, but an investigation did take place and the Army had yet again to demonstrate what the military oath and military honor mean.

This latest spiral in the anti-Army orgy might have been ignorable were it not for the "Action Program-90," which spells out in black and white and a didactic tone a de facto program for a political coup. I realize that this is a harsh definition and so I will attempt to give my interpretation of this in many respects astonishing document.

I am not put out by the fact that some press organs have already described the "Action Program-90" as the handiwork of a handful of extremists. The basis for this view is provided both by the document itself and by Yu. Afanasyev's conversation with L. Karpinskiy published in MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI No. 38 for 23 September 1990. The conversation talks about a unification forum, the obsoleteness of communism, the dismemberment of the USSR, and the harmful dominance of the generals. Yu. Afanasyev's arguments about the structure of political forces reproduce the points in the document almost verbatim, and this is also evidence of the reality of the "Action Program-90." As for one of the interregional leaders' opinion about "the strong" and "the weak," this also fits in, readers will note, with the action program's social position. His "insights" about the power functions of the soviets, too, are wholly indistinguishable from the suppositions about the future of the soviets spelled out in the document analyzed hereunder. And L. Karpinskiy's "hint" about the mass media's role in implementing "democratic programs" also originates from the content of the "Action Program-90."

As is known, the interregionals united to struggle against the "administrative edict system" in the name of the full power of the soviets. A worthy and democratically justified unification, now particularly complete with soviets at various levels possessing real plenipotentiary power, and it is now already the norm for them to make threatening noises at the highest level about unsuitable people and organizations, including the Communist Party. So why the sudden talk about the obsoleteness of the soviets and proposals that they be dissolved ahead of schedule and preparations begun for a Unification Assembly? The explanation is provided by the document itself. It transpires that in conditions of privatization—that is, private ownership—the soviets will impede the market—that is, private enterprise—by virtue of their omnipotence and therefore there is a need for a new political mechanism which would eliminate the soviets' power or reduce it to the supervision of street cleaning, tree planting, and the organization of municipal services, providing they aren't privatized. And this is indeed the case. With private ownership and a free market the soviets objectively become an obstacle to the tyranny of private owners and come into conflict by virtue of their omnipotence with incipient premonopoly capitalism. Therefore a change in economic relationships logically requires a change in political power. The document's authors are consistent in denying the soviets omnipotence in the future. So why do today's supporters of the market in the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet and soviets at other levels believe that they will influence the country's destiny in the future by raising their hands and voting cards? Political power is only a corollary of economic domination, and at the end of the day this simple truth must be grasped by the architects of an 18-month leap into a society of universal affluence.

The program also indicates the means to achieve the end. Apart from ordinary demonstrations, which people are clearly fed up with, there are proposals for general political strikes, civil disobedience campaigns, and the seizure of party property and buildings. I almost wrote "bridges, the mails, the banks, and the telegraph"—a formula we all know off by heart—but the "Action Program-90" does not go into that much detail, and I do not intend to write about banks and the telegraph (although they are indeed housed in buildings). There are plenty of pointers to determine the sum total of nonviolent actions and direct violence as means for seizing power which go beyond the bounds of constitutional norms. I therefore assert that this program is at the same time a plan for a political coup which is already known to all deputies, the country's leadership, and competent bodies, including the Constitutional Oversight Committee. Yet within a month of the ratification of the "Action Program-90" there is a spreading wave of conjecture and rumor about the Army while simultaneously total silence reigns around a real document defining ways to carry out a political coup.

The question of the driving forces behind the projected coup naturally arises. The denigration of the Army shows that this is not the force that is being relied on. It should rather be considered that the anti-Army campaign, in conjunction with the actions to wreck the fall Armed Forces draft, is aimed at shutting the Army out of the political game. In this situation forces which are precisely identified in the document move into action. The authors of the "Action Program-90" are saddened by the inertia of young people and propose that their actions be stepped up in support of the "civil disobedience" I mentioned and the unsanctioned seizure of buildings, which will bring a new echelon of "democratic forces" to power. This too is familiar from history. In our country Trotskiy called young people "the barometer of the revolution," and in China young people "smashed the headquarters."

Fine, some readers will say. You won't get a coup or a junta to stick in our country, the main thing is that the people should be free. Let's look at what the people are being offered. Let's start with the workers. As is known, in capitalist countries there are two levels of protection of workers' interests—state legislation and the trade union movement. Judging by the "500 days" program, the entrepreneur is becoming the key figure in our country, and he is the one enjoying legislative benefits. The trade unions remain an obstacle to total license. The "Action Program-90" talks unambiguously about the nationalization of trade unions' property and the simultaneous introduction of trade union elements to power structures. Everything falls into place. The trade unions are made powerless, and "their elements in the power structure" transform the trade union into the entrepreneur's puppet. I again ask in whose interests the coup is being effected, and the answer I find is that a certain group is seeking to establish its own totalitarian regime of power by means of violent actions.

But the document's antipeople nature is demonstrated most graphically with respect to the peasantry. It goes without saying that it repeats the call for collective and state farms to be liquidated. But it goes on to propose the creation of private farms with estates covering at least 200 hectares. We have more than enough peasants for such a quantity of hectares, but many millions more will remain landless. They face a direct road to shantytown (and the cities themselves will have their own thousands-strong army of unemployed!) But if the peasants (designated by the document as reactionaries) do not wish to give up their land, it is recommended that detachments consisting of 50 people like squatters be formed. And to ensure that everything is clear it is explained in parentheses that squatters were settlers who violently seized vacant land belonging to the U.S. federal government and the Indians. Every word in the explanation is a gem. The land, it transpires, goes not to the peasants but to newcomers. State-farm land goes the way of the vacant federal land of the 19th-century United States. And the peasants are put in the category of the Indians, whom the squatters, as is known, shot like rabbits. No, believe it or not, the Russian peasantry on its own Russian land is being cast in the role of the Indians... How much disdain and arrogance do you need to talk in terms of this kind about the sower and protector of Russian soil?! The one question of interest is who are going to be the squatters. Not the U.S. citizens who were promised during the winter that they would be leased 1 million hectares of vacant (!) Russian land?

How should we view and how seriously should we take the "Action Program-90?" If we are talking about social and political stability this program could indeed destabilize the situation in the country, especially since it suits the urban lumpen and the criminal world and is predicated on mindless actions by young people. If we are talking about the seizure of power, its authors are clearly aware that as yet the Army and law-enforcement agencies are still strong enough to prevent a coup d'etat. I see the real objective of the program and possible illegal actions as being something else. It is yet another attempt to impose on the supreme authorities a so-called left-center bloc in which the current leadership (the center) would be the executor of the will of the "left." Then—without a coup, by constitutional means—power over the state apparatus, the Army, and the law and order agencies would pass into the hands of the compilers of the program, who would unhesitatingly put both the lumpen and the young in their place so that the entrepreneur and the squatter can rule and control the state. Essentially what we have before us is a unique variant of Trotskyism which, although overt, is prepared as in the past for any experiments on the country and the people.

...Incidentally, about rumors. While waiting in a line I heard a conversation between two women from Mytitsa about how before the October festivities waves of young people would pour into Moscow and ransack the apartments of "apparatchiks" and "enemies of democracy." What worried the women most was not that there were going to be violent incidents. They were already inured to that. They were discussing just one problem—were their husbands "apparatchiks" and were their families hostile to democracy. Surely things haven't gone that far? I thought.

Ligachev Views Danger of 'Social Explosion'

LD0510083690 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0704 GMT 5 Oct 90

[By TASS World Service correspondents Lev Aksenov and Boris Zverev]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (TASS)—"The situation in the USSR is complicated, contradictory and, from a number of standpoints, critical. It can be compared with a taut string." That is the view of USSR People's Deputy Yegor Ligachev. Before the 28th CPSU Congress, which took place last summer, he was a member of the Politburo and a secretary of the party's Central Committee.

Commenting, at the TASS correspondents' request, on the situation in the country, Yegor Ligacev said that "the economy is the focal point of all the difficulties. Economic ties are beginning to break down. The consumer market is in total disarray. There is the danger of a great social explosion." Moreover, he noted, "the unsteadiness of political directives on a number of important and major issues is doing nothing to help matters."

Speaking about the programs for a transition to the market, which are under discussion throughout the country, Ligachev declared: "I think that the country cannot exist without a socialist market." In his view, "the USSR president has acted correctly in eventually adopting the proposal to devise a single program for this transition." "I think that this is wise both from the political point of view and on its own merits. Otherwise we would be dealing with the government's resignation, which will do only harm, it seems to me, at the present time."

"After thoroughly scrutinizing all the documents on the market transition programs, I would nevertheless give my preference to the government one because it is more realistic," the interlocutor noted. "I regard as an illusion the possibility of effecting the transition to a planned market economy in a short time, especially when there is such political instability in society. It is unsound and highly dangerous." "I think that, in these hard times, we must take from the West all that is both technologically and socially useful, but go our own way."

"The fact that a struggle is now being waged with the so-called command and administrative system is, in essence, correct," he went on. "But I believe that the destruction of the planned economy, not the unification of the planned and market economies, is going on under the banner of the struggle against that system." The essence of economic reform at this stage, Yegor Ligachev thinks, is the question of forms and ownership. He described the call to introduce private ownership of land as a "volte-face," a "change of the social system."

In his view, "we are committing a mistake in not making full use now of the potential of the CPSU, which is the ruling party and, so far, the only organized political force which permeates all the cells of our society."

He did not agree with the divison of social forces into "rightists" and "leftists" which is current in the country, calling it "primitive." "There are no "rightists" and "leftists" existing in society, but the enormous majority of people, who back renewed, democratic socialism, and people who back social-democratism." He is convinced that the main force opposing perestroyka is "national-separatist, revisionist forcs, people who are pushing the country onto a bourgeois path of development and destroying the Soviet federative state."

"It might sound trivial but I have trust in our people," Yegor Ligachev stated in conclusion. "Given universal comprehension of the great importance of the role of country's first leadership, the sort of people who have come into being in our country will not let us go in a completely different direction. Seventy years with all the complications and difficulties of our development have not been wasted."

Yegor Ligachev is retired now; however, he does not stop his active work as a USSR People's Deputy and member of the Council of the USSR Peasant's Union. Apart from that he is working on his memoirs at the moment.

Ryzhkov Reviews Decree on Economic Stabilization

LD0410132990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1158 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (TASS)—USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev's decree on urgent measures to stabilize economic ties is more than well timed. It is no longer possible to put up with the sort of indiscipline displayed virtually everywhere, Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stated in his interview published in the daily newspaper, GLASNOST.

He believes that, at the time when the Soviet Union is making the transition to the market, it is impossible to manage without a state-regulated economy. The decree, which has been adopted at the request of the USSR Government and which makes it incumbent on enterprises not only to not destroy the existing economic links but also to restore them to the proper level, constitutes this sort of regulating factor.

In the opinion of the head of the Soviet Government, the decree responds to numerous questions, including that of how the present situation in the country is to be improved. The administrative measures ceased to work long ago. Development in the USSR is taking the democratic path, the path of strengthening republics' sovereignty; but new economic mechanisms have not yet become operational. In order to make intereconomic ties the way they should be, the prime minister reported, a whole series of economic and administrative measures is now being prepared, right up to the most stringent ones which will apply to those directors that do not fulfill their contractual obligations.

Nikolay Ryzhkov also reported that in order to improve the situation as regards supplies to the population, his cabinet is planning to carry out some additional purchases of foodstuffs and goods from abroad. In his words, everything is being done to saturate the consumer market in the fourth quarter and next year. "But we need both political and economic stability like the air we breathe," the prime minister stressed.

New Presidential Powers Enumerated

90UN2903A Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 39, 29 Sep-5 Oct 90 pp 1-2

[Unattributed article: "New Presidential Powers"]

[Text] On 24 September, following stormy discussion, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law "On Additional Measures in Stabilizing the Economic and Sociopolitical Life of the Country," granting M.S. Gorbachev additional rights as USSR president. Here we provide a complete listing of the president's powers.

From the USSR law "On Additional Measures in Stabilizing the Economic and Sociopolitical Life of the Country," adopted 24 September 1990:

—With the aim of stabilizing the situation in the country, to afford the USSR president, during the period prior to 31 March 1992, the right to operationally issue ukases normative in nature, in accordance with the USSR Constitution, and issue instructions on questions of ownership relationships, the organization of management of the economy, the budget and finance system, wages and price formation, and the strengthening of law and order, unless the USSR Supreme Soviet finds it necessary to institute other regulations or recommends to the USSR president that he alter or repeal the decision he has made.

—To afford the USSR president the right to establish organs and other state structures for accelerating formation of an all-Union market, and providing for the interaction to these ends of Union and autonomous republics, autonomous oblasts, and okrugs.

From the USSR law "On Establishing the Office of USSR President and Introducing Amendments to the USSR Constitution (Fundamental Law)," adopted 14 March 1990:

The USSR president:

—is the guarantor of observance of the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, and of the Constitution and laws of the USSR;

—takes measures necessary to protect the sovereignty of the USSR and Union republics, and the security and territorial integrity of the country, to implement principles of national-state construction of the USSR;

—represents the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics within the country and in international relations;

—ensures the interaction of the highest organs of state power and government of the USSR;

—presents annual reports to the USSR Congress of People's Deputies on the state of the country, informs the USSR Supreme Soviet concerning the most important issues of USSR domestic and foreign policy;

—submits nominations to the USSR Supreme Soviet of candidates to the positions of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, the USSR Prosecutor General, and the USSR chief state arbiter, and subsequently submits these nominations to the USSR Congress of People's Deputies for confirmation; presents proposals to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Congress of People's Deputies on the discharge of these officials from their responsibilities, with the exception of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court;

—presents before the USSR Supreme Soviet the issue of resignation or acceptance of resignation of the USSR Council of Ministers; upon coordination with the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, dismisses and appoints members of the USSR Government, with subsequent presentation of this matter to the USSR Supreme Soviet for confirmation;

—signs USSR laws; has the right to send a law back to the USSR Supreme Soviet with his objections within a two-week period of time for further discussion and voting; if by a two-thirds majority in each chamber, the USSR Supreme Soviet confirms the decision made earlier, the USSR president signs the law;

—has the right to suspend resolutions and directives of the USSR Council of Ministers;

—coordinates the activity of state organs in providing for the defense of the country; is the supreme commander-in-chief of the USSR Armed Forces, appoints and replaces the USSR Armed Forces supreme command, confers the highest military ranks; appoints the judges of military tribunals;

—conducts negotiations and signs international treaties of the USSR; accepts letters of credentials and recall of accredited diplomatic representatives of foreign states; appoints and recalls USSR diplomatic representatives in foreign states and international organizations; confers the highest diplomatic ranks and other special titles;

—awards orders and medals of the USSR, confers honorary USSR titles;

—decides matters of the granting and withdrawal of USSR citizenship, deprivation of Soviet citizenship, and the granting of asylum; grants pardons;

—declares general or partial mobilization; declares a state of war in the event of military attack on the USSR and immediately submits this issue for consideration of the USSR Supreme Soviet; declares martial law in certain localities in the interests of defense of the USSR and the security of its citizens; procedure for the introduction of martial law and its practice are determined by law; -in the interests of providing for the security of USSR citizens, gives advance warning of declaration of a state of emergency in certain regions, and introduces this state when necessary at the request or with the consent of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet or the highest organ of state power of the appropriate Union republic. In the absence of such consent, he introduces a state of emergency with immediate submission of the decision taken to the USSR Supreme Soviet for confirmation. A resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet on this issue is adopted by a majority of at least two-thirds the total number of its members.

In instances as outlined in the first part of the above paragraph, he can introduce provisional presidential rule while observing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Union republic.

Procedure for implementation of a state of emergency or presidential rule are established by law;

—in the event of disagreement between the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet that cannot be eliminated through procedure as provided by Article 117 of the USSR Constitution, the USSR president examines the issue in question with the aim of working out an acceptable solution. If agreement cannot be reached and there arises a real threat of disruption of the normal activity of the highest organs of USSR state power and government, the president can introduce a proposal to the USSR Congress of People's Deputies on election of a new USSR Supreme Soviet.

The USSR president issues ukases on the basis and in execution of the USSR Constitution and USSR laws, which are mandatory in their application over the entire territory of the country.

Presidential Decrees Listed

90UN2903B Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 39, 29 Sep-5 Oct 90 p 1

[List of "Ukases Adopted by the USSR President"]

[Text] 21 March. On the Location of Venue of the USSR President, the USSR Presidential Council, and USSR Council of the Federation.

21 March. On Additional Measures for Safeguarding the Rights of Soviet Citizens and Protecting the Sovereignty of the USSR on the Territory of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR].

7 April. On Assistance Measures for Children Living in the Zone of Aftereffects of the Accident at Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station].

20 April. On Regulation of the Conduct of Mass Public Events in the Moscow Area Within Sadovoye Ring.

14 May. On the Declaration of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet "On Restoration of the Independence of the Latvian Republic."

14 May. On Declaration of the Invalidity of the Resolution of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet "On the State Status of Estonia."

15 May. On the State Program of Development of Higher Education in the USSR.

19 May. On New Approaches To Resolve the Housing Problem in the Country and Measures for Its Practical Implementation.

29 June. On the Divestiture of State Awards From O.D. Kalugin for Actions Discrediting the Honor and Dignity of an Employee of the State Security Organs.

14 July. On the Democratization and Development of Television and Radio in the USSR.

24 July. On the Introduction of Changes in the Foreign Economic Practice of the Soviet Union.

25 July. On the Prohibition Against Establishment of Armed Formations Not Envisaged by USSR Legislation and the Confiscation of Weapons in the Event of Their Illegal Possession.

29 July. On the Interaction Between Union and Republic Organs on Finance and Credit Matters During the Period of Preparation of a New Union Treaty.

13 August. On Restoration of the Rights of All Victims of the Political Repressions of the 1920's-1950's.

23 August. On the Resolution of the Presidium of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet Dated 9 August 1990.

23 August. On the Status of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

30 August. On the Responsibility of Functionaries for the Unsatisfactory State of Supplying the Population With Tobacco Products.

3 September. On Reforming the Political Organs of the USSR Armed Forces, Troops of the USSR Committee for State Security, Internal Troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Railroad Troops.

6 September. On Certain Measures for Enhancing Social and Legal Protection for Servicemen.

In addition, ukases were adopted on the appointment of members of the Presidential Council, on the conduct 9 May of a military parade in the city of Moscow in Red Square, on conferring the titles of Hero of Socialist Labor, Hero of the Soviet Union, and other titles, on awarding USSR orders and medals, and on restoring USSR citizenship, etc.

Deputies Comment on Presidential Powers

90UN2903C Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 39, 29 Sep-5 Oct 90 pp 1-2

[Report on interview with USSR People's Deputies Yu. Golik and N. Fedorov, by ARGUMENTY I FAKTY correspondent P. Lukyanchenko; place and date not given: "A Manifestation of Strength or Weakness?"]

[Text] ARGUMENTY I FAKTY correspondent P. Lukyanchenko requested commentary on the new presidential powers from USSR People's Deputy Yu. Golik, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee on Law and Order and the Fight Against Crime, and USSR People's Deputy N. Fedorov, Russian Soviet Federated

Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Minister of Justice and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee on Legislation.

[Lukyanchenko] According to the USSR Constitution, M.S. Gorbachev has considerable powers. Why was it necessary to afford him new ones?

[Golik] In my opinion this is a manifestation not of weakness, but of the strength of the president, who is acting within the framework of the law in spite of all the complexity and drama of the situation. According to the Constitution, M.S. Gorbachev did not have the powers just given to him. In this regard he made a request to the Supreme Soviet of the country that it delegate to him additional rights. These will permit him to react operationally in critical situations.

[Lukyanchenko] In particular, the president has been afforded the right to issue ukases and instructions on matters concerning the strengthening of law and order. But in such an event, he is replacing you, in fact, as leader of the proper lawmaking organ of the Supreme Soviet; and in operational matters, V. Bakatin as minister of internal affairs and V. Kryuchkov as chairman of the KGB...

[Golik] The presidency is a more mobile structure. Over a year and a half of operation, the parliament has shown that it cannot work quickly and operationally on the laws. And this is correct—the legislator should not be in a rush. Affording these powers to the minister of internal affairs and chairman of the KGB—would be impermissible.

[Lukyanchenko] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet recently expressed alarm at the new presidential powers. Are such fears justified? Perhaps in today's catastrophic situation we need an "iron fist" that would bring order to the country once and for all?

[Fedorov] But M.S. Gorbachev had all the powers he needed prior to this. Giving him additional powers constitutes a preparation of public opinion for increased authoritarianism and is one more step towards pushing the USSR Supreme Soviet away from real political authority. In addition, the USSR Supreme Soviet did not have the right to hand over to the president that to which he has no right. The Queen of England might have the same success delivering to our president her throne. If the existing Constitution were truly respected, the endowment of additional rights on the USSR president would have taken place at an extraordinary Congress of People's Deputies. Then this law would have legitimate force.

Lukyanov Cited on Parliament, Presidency

90UN2903D Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY in Russian No 39, 29 Sep-5 Oct 90 pp 2, 3

[Interview with A. Lukyanov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, by ARGUMENTY I FAKTY parliamentary correspondent N. Zhelnorovaya; place and date not given: "You Can't Go Forward, Looking Backward"]

[Text] [Zhelnorovaya] Anatoliy Ivanovich, do we need the Union parliament?

[Lukyanov] The people elected this organ and we are responsible to the people. Were we to remove the Union parliament at this time—we would be further unbalancing a most complicated sociopolitical situation.

[Zhelnorovaya] Why has the president not found strong supporters for himself, so that the attacks against him might come from one direction instead of the way we see them today—from the right, and from the left, and from below?

[Lukyanov] That is not so. The president has strong supporters in the parliament and in society, and the fact of them coming from right and left—this is unavoidable. This is the fate of any consistent nucleus of reform. It is forced to constantly take into account the actual situation, those trends that are often ignored by orthodox conservatives and leftist radicals as well. If you remove the nucleus, what can this lead to? To bloodshed, to civil war, to chaos. The president and the Supreme Soviet have today become the stabilizing center of society, and all sides must reinforce this center, must strive for accord and unity among people.

[Zhelnorovaya] Certain laws adopted by the country's parliament are not being implemented. There are no mechanisms for their actualization. Why then are the laws necessary?

[Lukyanov] Such mechanisms must be provided by the Union laws themselves and by republic acts. Responsibility in the localities must be enhanced, demands must be toughened. Coordination of government organs must be fully restored and law enforcement organs must start functioning at full capacity. Generally speaking, the main business of the day is to bring order and strengthen discipline of execution—this is the demand of millions of people.

[Zhelnorovaya] Are we looking at the possibility of a coup d'etat or a turn towards dictatorship if reforms begin to skid?

[Lukyanov] We must exert every effort to stabilize the situation and prevent any about-face. But under a certain confluence of circumstances, our democratization and glasnost—very necessary instruments to a sound society—can be utilized contrary to society's interests. This can lead to a drawn out destabilization accompanied by the most irreparable consequences. We in the Supreme Soviet well understand this danger and will do everything we can to avert it. We must think primarily not about how this will be reflected in the destiny of one leader or another, but rather about the destiny of the common man, who has fallen into a most difficult situation. For he finds himself now living at a crossroads where everything is lacking—primarily clarity. Previously everything issued "from above," and now he himself must make a choice, must get involved in the most complex upheavals of social life. Participants in political skirmishes often forget about this.

[Zhelnorovaya] If only someone knew what is correct and what not, where the road is that leads to the temple. Today irritation is increasing in society because of unjustified hopes in perestroyka. There are demands for the resignation of the government...

[Lukyanov] These proceed from the fact that there is not only a progressive, but also a conservative streak imbued in society itself. We see equalization trends, parasitic dependency, slovenliness, and from these a striving to collect everything and divide everything up. But to do this, you must have something to divide up.

When the question arose concerning distrust in the government, the Supreme Soviet conducted itself quite responsibly and made the decision not to include this question in the agenda. To add to all the crisis phenomena we see in society today yet another, a governmental crisis, would mean binding even more tightly the knots of social tension.

[Zhelnorovaya] What will happen with the presidency if all our republics leave the Union?

[Lukyanov] We cannot fail to note that certain republics, which at first loudly proclaimed independence—even secession—from the Union, are now, upon sober reflection, reaching different conclusions. More and more republics are beginning to see those issues that must be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Union. There are about a dozen major issues that not a single republic can resolve on its own and that are named by them in the majority of the declarations on sovereignty. If there is such agreement among our republics, it means our Union will be preserved.

[Zhelnorovaya] By what principle was the Presidential Council formed?

[Lukyanov] As far as I can recall, the principle consisted in the fact that the Council would include representatives of the main levers of state government through which presidential policy is conducted (leaders of the government, State Planning Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Committee for State Security. In addition, various social and ethnic layers of society, diverse interests and views—even opposing views, should be represented in the Presidential Council. This should be a unique kind of brain trust for the president.

[Zhelnorovaya] How are presidential ukases prepared? Who is responsible for their execution?

[Lukyanov] They are usually prepared with the participation of members of the Presidential Council, representatives of ministries, departments' social organizations, and people's deputies. The Presidential Council and Council of the Federation are organs under the president, who alone is empowered to issue ukases, which are binding according to the Constitution, to be executed over the entire territory of the USSR.

[Zhelnorovaya] What is to be done with people who violate a presidential ukase?

[Lukyanov] The deputies are advocating that presidential power be strengthened, including through his representatives in the localities. The further we proceed into the market, the more solid order must be in the country.

[Zhelnorovaya] Do members of the Presidential Council bear any kind of responsibility for their counsel, or is everything attributed to the president?

[Lukyanov] In the final analysis, one man is answerable for everything that is developed in the Presidential Council—the president.

[Zhelnorovaya] Which is higher in our system—the president or the Supreme Soviet?

[Lukyanov] The president is the chief of state. As the Constitution states, he ensures interaction of the highest organs of power and government in the country.

[Zhelnorovaya] Will those major leaders of the country, who led it to collapse and who are still alive, be held accountable?

[Lukyanov] Where the law has been broken, it must emerge victorious. Where we are simply dealing with emotions and a desire for retribution, we must restrain ourselves. Today the most important thing is not the search for those guilty of what is in the past. The most important thing is the search for what will lead us forward. We cannot move forward with our heads turned backward.

[Zhelnorovaya] Why is it that our deputies often make trips abroad? At whose expense do they travel?

[Lukyanov] The number of trips has almost tripled recently. Some of the deputies go abroad at the direction of the Supreme Soviet. And the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet makes a decision on each such trip. Then the trip is paid for by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

We adopted a resolution to the effect that each committee or commission may make no more than two trips each year.

[Zhelnorovaya] There are people who believe that in conducting parliamentary sessions you are manipulating the deputies...

[Lukyanov] On the one hand, I am interested in "rough edges" at a session and consciously permit them so that the deputies themselves can compare views and extricate themselves from some tangle of problems. On the other hand, I am interested in accord and mutual interaction. Here great patience, tremendous patience, is required, believe me. And it is not for me to judge if it is there. But I strive to facilitate dialogue, to diffuse the situation, sometimes through joking.

Of course, I have my own firm positions on major issues. To repudiate these would be to put an end to my political activity.

[Zhelnorovaya] Why have people, so long the object of political attacks, been members of the Politburo—Ligachev, for example?

[Lukyanov] Like his opponents, Ligachev is a man who sincerely believes in the correctness of his positions and expresses them openly. I am astonished at our press, which constantly insists on pluralism of views, on the availability of alternatives and choice in decisions, but is indignant here that there can be people in the party and state leadership who adhere to diverse views.

[Zhelnorovaya] And where are you positioned?

[Lukyanov] I think a little bit left of center, a "left middle-back," as Academician Shatalin would say. But in the Supreme Soviet I try to be an unbiased arbiter and not foist my opinion on deputies.

[Zhelnorovaya] Why are you not in the Politburo?

[Lukyanov] I and the chairman of the Council of Ministers proposed at a Central Committee plenum that we not be brought into the Politburo.

[Zhelnorovaya] What is the relationship right now between Gorbachev, Ryzhkov, and you? Some people believe that Gorbachev wants to attribute his political faults to the government. But the government has complaints against the leader.

[Lukyanov] There are disputes among us, sometimes heated, on specific issues. But on fundamental issues I think we have a mutual understanding, unity, and a common chief concern—to stabilize the situation in the country, strengthen the system of government, facilitate cooperation among republics, and calm people's fears.

[Zhelnorovaya] But someone has to yield all the same...

[Lukyanov] The most important quality of the president is that he gives everyone the opportunity to express himself, does not interfere with the explanation of a point of view, and only then determines his own position.

[Zhelnorovaya] Many people would like to know what kind of person it is who heads our parliament. Tell us, would you have thought 20 years ago that you might occupy such a high position?

[Lukyanov] No, of course not. I taught in a university. I like scientific work and activity with the apparatus has always been somewhat irksome to me. It is easier for me to do something myself than direct someone else. This is bad, because you cannot take everything upon yourself—you must be able to organize the work effort. But that's the way it is. After the 20th CPSU Congress I had to work in the government apparatus, then in the USSR Supreme Soviet, and then—at Andropov's bidding—in the CPSU Central Committee.

But generally I have always been drawn to scientific work. I have about 150 scientific publications and I would like to get further involved in this. I can say one thing—I have always tried to do what I have been instructed conscientiously, without consideration of the time required or of any personal interests.

[Zhelnorovaya] Do you have a large family?

[Lukyanov] My wife, Lyudmila Dmitriyevna, is a professor and doctor of biological sciences. She works as a laboratory director in one of the institutes of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. She is a very active, energetic person.

[Zhelnorovaya] She has no intention of becoming a housewife?

[Lukyanov] Not yet, not as far as I know. Incidentally, she is very reluctant when protocol says she must fulfill some function or another related to my work. We were married in 1954 when we were working in the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League Committee of Moscow State University. We both love the mountains and try to go there, summer or winter. We lucked out this summer and spent time in the Caucasus, although we had to cut short our vacation to 17 days. We have a large library—and it is, perhaps, our only treasure.

[Zhelnorovaya] And children?

[Lukyanov] Our daughter is a senior lecturer at Moscow State University. Her family lives separately. We have a grandchild.

[Zhelnorovaya] Where do you live?

[Lukyanov] In Moscow, not far from Komsomolskiy Prospekt. My wife and I live with her mother. My mother visits frequently from Smolensk. She is on pension.

[Zhelnorovaya] Do you consider yourself a person who is accompanied by success?

[Lukyanov] I consider myself a person who has had luck in meeting and working together with good, intelligent people.

[Zhelnorovaya] What was the most difficult period in your life?

[Lukyanov] The present. There has been no more difficult time. The toughest experience for a person is the experience of responsibility, especially in such an unusual political situation.

One day I found out that they call me the horseman of perestroyka. I believe I am not its horseman, but rather its workhorse, especially since I was born in the year of the horse, as one Moscow newspaper "calculated."

Former KGB General Kalugin Interviewed

PM0410100890 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 38, 18-24 Sep 90 p14-16

[Interview with ex-KGB General Oleg Kalugin by Lev Yelin; date and place not given]

[Text] [Yelin] The newspapers gave relatively scanty coverage of the elections in Krasnodar. Is it true that it would be impossible to say they were run fairly?

[Kalugin] The entire apparatus, the apparatus of the Party and the Soviet and the KGB, worked against me. Two generals and several colonels even came down from central KGB headquarters and travelled to various villages, proclaiming, "if you vote for Kalugin, you will be making an enormous political mistake."

The head of several kolkhozes said openly: "Vote for Kalugin, and you will follow him to prison." In the village of Leningradskaya, the first secretary of the regional party committee publicly called me a traitor...I didn't even have a chance to respond before the crowd erupted with whistles and shouts of "Disgrace!" And so the first secretary got a slap in the face...And that's in Leningradskaya, which is considered a Polozkov stronghold, where he regularly travels and gives speeches.

Even the leadership of the local church was enlisted in the campaign against me. Father Isidor came out in support of my rival Gorovoy. The Kuban press was not on my side either. Even the official organ of the press, SOVETSKAYA KUBAN, where I had the right to outline my campaign platform, refused me that right. Every day the paper printed "anti-Kalugin" letters, not one of which contained any good wishes for me. By the way, all the criticism levelled at me if one can call mud-slinging criticism, had an effect the opposite of the one intended and was counter productive. One and a quarter million turned out to vote, a level of politization unheard of in the Kuban area...

[Yelin] That it was you who were up for election in the Krasnodar Territory without a doubt made the contest more interesting. Ivan Polozkov underlined that he has three times been elected there, and that one of the speakers at the congress of the Russian Communist Party called him "the darling of the people..."

[Kalugin] For me, Polozkov is a symbol of the system. He, along with Ligachev, Kryuchkov...It was not against Polozkov personaly, but against his position and his platform that I was fighting. And the apparatus responded with falsification of election results. It was revealed after the first round of voting, and this is difficult even to imagine, that there were 120 thousand invalid ballots. Exactly those votes which I needed for a victory...For comparison, during the elections in which Polozov took part, there were only 5,000 invalid ballots. The political literacy of residents of the Kuban seems to change drastically depending on whom they are voting for.

[Yelin] Judging from an interview with you not long ago, you consider your election as evidence of the democratic processes taking place on the periphery...

[Kalugin] Yes, it is a major breakthrough for democracy in agricultural regions, where conservative ideas have always dominated.

[Yelin] Do you not think that in the eyes of voters you were first a person who was standing up against the regime and only second a democrat? Is that what won you your votes? If we take a look, Kalugin as candidate had both his positive and negative sides...Let's weigh the pluses and minuses. The fact that you came out against the system and, more specifically, against its most unpopular institution from the point of view of the voter is a "plus." The fact that you no longer are an all-powerful general ("General is not a rank, general is great fortune," as they say), but a retired general deprived of his decorations, receiving the pension of a common soldier...

[Klugin] I receive nothing.

[Yelin]...which is even more of a "plus." You are a victim. The tormented always wears a halo. The fact that you served in the intelligence service provokes not negative emotions, but in actuality the reverse. But in 1980 you were appointed the first deputy to the head of the directorate of the KGB for the Leningrad Region. In light of everything that is being said and written about the activities of the KGB-intrusion into the private lives of citizens and persecution of dissidents—that is a clear "minus"...

[Kalugin] My conscience is clear. Not a single Soviet citizen suffered for political reasons as a result of my activities. If there had been any such incidents, the KGB would not have failed to mention them.

[Yelin] In one interview you said that the KGB resorted to political murders, but that you took no part in them.

[Kalugin] I have knowledge of several such doings.

[Yelin] Can you name some specific incidents?

[Kalugin] For now, no. First, I would like to talk about them at closed sessions of the Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for Defence and State Security. In principle, I am prepared to make public certain facts known to me—and I think that that will I the end be...[sentence as published]

[Yelin] Whatever the case may be, the stigma remains: "that person (in this case, you) worked for the KGB"

[Kalugin] I know. I have even heard people say about me, "he bloodied his hands..."

[Yelin] The fact that 58 percent of voters voted for you shows the attitude of the people to the system, the KGB that same Polozkov...How is your relationship with those politicians of today, parliamentarians, who in the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s experienced the wrath of the KGB and served in prisons and camps? Do you not experience any hostility from them?

[Kalugin] No. Here is a paradox: Gleb Yakunin, a priest who suffered at the hands of the KGB is among the 20 People's Deputies of the USSR, RSFSR, city Soviets, who came to Krasnodar to offer me his support. And though, as I already mentioned, the hierarchy of the local church supported the party candidate, Yakunin assured the believers that, "God is with Kalugin!" And the ministers of several parishes told me directly, "we will call on our congregations to vote for you!"

[Yelin] Here we have touched on the issue of the crisis in the Russian Orthodox Church...

[Kalugin] A part of the upper hierarchy of the church is on the KGB payroll. I could name names, but that would serve no purpose.

[Yelin] Do you foresee a continuation of the struggle? We already have a model of the way things can develop, the "Gdlyan affair," which did anything but come to an end with his election?

[Kalugin] The struggle has just begun, and it hasn't even reached its decisive stage.

[Yelin] Can we expect a public confrontation similar to the one between Gdlyan and the Chief Procurator Sukharev?

[Kalugin] As a start, I will insist upon a hearing involving my suit against M. Gorbachev, V. Kryuchkov and N. Ryzhkov. The trial is being held up, because to this day, over a month since its issuance, the presidential decree (i.e. the official document) has not been forthcoming. The court cannot act on the basis of newspaper reports...

[Yelin] Is it worthwile in this difficult time for our country to insist on such a hearing? Many tend to feel that the signing of the presidential decree was the result of behind-the-scenes political manoeuvring, or due to pressure...

[Kalugin] That doesn't matter. Such things can be decided only by a court of law. The law is the law, whatever the case may be...By the way, I tried to foresee the results of the actions I had taken and the corresponding reactions, but I must say that the reaction of the president surprised me.

[Yelin] former high-placed KGB member Oleg Gordiyevskiy in an interview with TIME magazine said that evidently the president needs a strong KGB apparatus untouched by corruption for his reforms. Do you agree with this assessment?

[Kalugin] In the KGB, as in any other organization, there are some peopole who are in favor of perestroyka, but to the leadeship of the KGB, to the structure and spirit of the KGB perestroika is an adversary. And even though they express their loyalty to perestroyka and democratization on numerous platforms, that is nothing more than mimicry. One should not be led astray...It's hard for me to imagine the KGB as it is today in the role of the guarantor of perestroyka. It would probably by more accurate to make speculations (in the absence, by the way, of concrete data) about the dependence of the leadership of the country on the KGB...

[Yelin] Tomorrow you will take part in a meeting of an inter-regional group of deputies. In your opinion, what will you be able to give to parliament?

[Kalugin] I would like to work on the commissions dealing with the issues of law and human rights. These are the issues that concern me. In Krasnodar, I have come into contact with an incredible abuse of power by the authorities and humiliation of people. One is astounded that such a serf yoke exists today, in 1990.

We have already begun to create human rights action committees composed of lawyers, justice workers and anyone who is interested in getting involved in such activity on a volunteer basis. These groups will gather and analyze information. I as deputy, with their help and together with the authorities (if they are willing to cooperate) will try to solve problems at the local level.

[Yelin] Are you looking for a confrontation with the authorities?

[Kalugin] A compromise should be sought whenever possible, but it is also necessary sometimes to being pressure to bear using one's mandate as deputy...

[Yelin] Beginning with your very first public speeches, you stressed that you have support within the KGB. Since then we have seen the publication of articles by Lyubimov, Morozov...

[Kalugin]...and Petrenko, Kuznetsov and Shutov—fifteen people in all. In the magazine SOBESEDNIK, one member of the KGB, without giving his name, gave a shocking picture of corruption and disintegration in the KGB. He gave the precise number of traitors: 22 persons. Not eight, as Kryuchkov had said, and not "about 20, as I had said, in order not to be accused of "unauthorized disclosure," but 22 people have betrayed the motherland in the past 12 years. He talks about how the traitor Gordiyevskiy was bred and raised by the Kryuchkov's new deputy for counterintelligence, Grushko. And on the TV programme Vremya, for some reason the finger was pointed at me, even though I had nothing to do with Gordiyevskiy. I heard the name Grushko and knew that he was an aide, but I never spoke with him. My field of operations simply did not overlap with his.

[Yelin] Can one say you played the role in the KGB that was played in the CPSU by Yeltsin and Travkin?

[Kalugin] I stimulated the process of the public discussion of a topic that had been closed to the Soviet public. In the West, the majority of what I said has been known for a long time.

[Yelin] I was told about a recent incident by the Moscow "Helsinki Group:" Genrikh Altunyan, a resident of Kharkov who served time in prison in the 1970s under the "political" article for participation in the Human Rights Action Committee, was visited at work by members of the local directorate of the KGB, who presented him with a public apology. What was that? Repentece? Fear? How would you describe the mood of the KGB members spread out across the country far from central headquarters?

[Kalugin] In Novorossiysk there is a brigade of KGB naval border troops, They invited me to come and speak, but my meeting with them was prohibited. But then the deputy commander of the unit came to the civilian meeting, introduced himself and announced, "Our meeting was disbanded, but I wish to state publicly that the warrant officers and officers of our unit will vote for Kalugin." That's bravery!

From the local KGB my supporters gave me a list of questions prepared in Moscow and designed to corner me. Here's an example of one, so you can see what they were like: "There was Oleg Lyalin, Oleg Penkovskiy, Oleg Gordiyevskiy, and now Oleg Kalugin...Who's next?" Who in the Kuban has any idea of who Oleg Lyalin is?

[Yelin] I am from Moscow, and I don't know.

[Kalugin] He defected in London in 1971.

[Yelin] Our entire society is now in a state of emotional instability, which corresponds to our economic and political instability...Yuriy Lyubimov expressed the emotional attitude towards the KGB in saying that Lubyanka should be painted black. But that, I'll say again, is emotion. In principle, what do you feel should be the attitude of the people towards the KGB?

[Kalugin] First, it should be first and foremost one of trust. Trust that the KGB protects the interests of the people and the state, and not the party elite. In order to revive this sense of trust, fundamental reform is necessary, reform which includes depolitization and a break up of the structure engaged in political surveillance...The KGB should be deprived of its investigative functions, and the border troops should no longer be under its control. Intellligence can also be made a separate department. In general, in order to deprive the KGB of its power functions and its political weight, and for psychological considerations, I would make the KGB part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, i.e., the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR...That's how it was before the war and in the years 1953-54. In England, France and Italy, the organs of state security are incorporated into the organs of internal affairs. In the US, the main counterespionage organ, the FBI, is part of the Ministry of Justice and does not have its own troops. But our KGB has four types of troops and four generals of the Army! Why shouldn't, say, the border troops be placed under the auspices of the Main Directorate for Border and Customs Control of the Council of Ministers of the USSR? In our current situation, we should in any case reduce the number of border troops as they should change their functions. At present, from the Arctic Ocean to the Polish border we have...220,000 men, as Kryuchkov said. In actuality, we have even more.

[Yelin] Finally, how should the leadership of the country relate to the KGB?

[Kalugin] It should rely on the KGB as an instrument of authority, which safeguards law and order—and no more. It should be merely one other legal organ, and by no means should it be an organ of party or pesonal power. And naturally, the KGB should give an accounting of its expenditures before parliament. It should not be made to reveal secrets, but financial accounting is absolutely necessary. Today the KGB is an organization not accountable to anyone, and it has always been given carte blanche in terms of expenditures, both in rubles and foreign currency...

[Yelin] Allow me to inquire, how much you made at the KGB?

[Kalugin] Since january 1 of this year, after the general salary increase, more than 1,000 rubles a months.

[Yelin] And your pension?

[Kalugin] 350 rubles a month.

[Yelin] And now you receive nothing...Do you have any financial difficulties?

[Kalugin] I have experience as a journalist and can always make money writing articles. In addition, when I retired, I was given a bonus for irreproachable service of 7,000 rubles...

You know my father, who only finished the sixth grade, served as a guard in the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs [nkvd]. He guarded the commisariat building. At age 55, having served 25 years, he retired and started receiving a meagre pension of 78 rubles a month. He complained bitterly that he had been treated disrespectfully. His son became a general, but was left without any pension at all.

[Yelin] Do you have an idea of the size of the budget of the KGB?

[Kalugin] Not precisely, but it is of course an enormous figure. Less than in America (everything is compared with America), but for the following reasons. First, in the United States, salaries are enormous and technical equipment is much more expensive...In an article published not long ago in PRAVDA, readers were misled when they were told that 200,000 people work in the American intelligence services. I can give you the precise figures: 16 thousand in the CIA, 21 thousand in the FBI, 4 thousand in military intelligence, and about 30 thousand in the National Security Agency. If we include the personnel of the other services involved in intelligence gathering, for example, naval intelligence, then that gives us a total of about 70 thousand. The other, that is 130 thousand are made up of soliders, sailors, civilian specialists, who engage in, for example, electronic eavesdropping. That is, they are not intelligence or counterintelligence agents, but rather technical specialists. If we count all such personnel we have, then that figure reaches into the milions. So there's no point in comparing the size of our establishment with that of the US. Or even more so, with the English...I remember the day when Kim Philby (with whom I worked for 20 years) was decorated here, we were at a dinner for him. There was Andropov, Philby and the then head of counterintelligence, and I. Andropov asked Philby how many English intelligence agents there were. He answered that during his tenure of office, there were about 450 agents and that that figure rarely changed...

"How many?" Andropov asked again.

"450."

"That can't be!"

"You see, Philby explained, "that's if you count actual intelligence personnel. If you count the technical personel—typists, secretaries, archivists, then there are two times more—900 people."

Andropov listened to everything and then looked as if wanting to say: "comrades, what is the matter with us?!" Our chief became embarrassed and I, who knew the figures, said: "Yuriy Vladimirovich, the American CIA has almost 17,000...Why should we look at the English. That's already past history for us." That reassured him.

[Yelin] I wonder how Philby would have reacted to what you are doing today...

[Kalugin] If he were alive, he would definitely have supported me. Philby came to us in the 1930s not for money, but for an idea. He was an idealist and kept his faith for a long time. But having lived in the Soviet Union, he came to realize that all his ideas had been illusions. The world he had lived for, for which he left the West, collapsed before his eyes. He realized that what he found was not the world worth sacrificing so much for...He and I corresponded, and in one letter Philby made a biting comment, referring to our authorities as "Byzantine." But for him, there was no going back... Philby would have been with me...And another Soviet agent in England with whom I worked-Blake-is still alive. And when I was stripped of my rank and decorations, he gave me a call and said I should come for a visit...

CPSU Secretariat on GOSR Festivities

LD0410195390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (TASS)—A statement by the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat was officially circulated here today. It says:

Seventy-three years have passed since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution which opened a new milestone in the universal history of mankind. Over all these years, Soviet communists together with their people and progressive and peace-loving forces in the whole world have invariably marked 7 November as the birthday of the Soviet state and as an outstanding date in the revolutionary renewal of the world. This year, however, calls to give up this national tradition have been heard in individual town and regions of the country.

What can one say about similar calls which touch upon the honor and dignity of our power? The seventy-three-year-long path of the Soviet revolution has been neither simple nor easy. There have been historic achievements in creating the new, immortal feats of arms and also depressing national tragedies. But have the revolutionary process and the formation of civil society in other countries been free of failure and contradictions?

The CPSU comes out resolutely for deep changes in our society, for the triumph of the idea of sovereignty of the soviets and for creating conditions ensuring a worthy life for the current and future generations.

The CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, sharing the alarm and pain of the writers of the multitude of letters, resolutions, and appeals, stresses that any attempts to deprive our multinational people of its chief statewide festival which has entered as an organic part into every Soviet home and into every family are unlawful and unsound. Throughout the world national festivals are inseparable from the concepts of statehood, civic dignity, and the patriotic, historical, and cultural traditions of the people. October has long ceased to be an exclusively Soviet property. It has quite rightly become the festival of all who believe in the creative potential of the socialist idea which has become a universal human value.

The Leninist tradition prompts us to celebrate anniversaries by mobilizing and uniting popular forces. And this task of carrying out consolidation of the whole people and among the nationalities is particularly important now when our society is moving toward deep economic reforms and toward concluding a new union treaty.

It is precisely at this period of the greatest tension among the various forces that creative discipline and organization, the feeling of civic responsibility, concord, an upsurge of energy, and a belief in the future, that is everything that makes up the concept of the festival, are important. Its moral purpose today is actively to participate in resolving urgent problems, in comprehending what has taken place, paying tribute to the generation that built things up before us.

We are not calling for noisy ostentation and empty eulogizing. We call on you to preserve the living soul of the November celebration: its unifying purposefulness, humanism, and spirit of solidarity and internationalism; not to intensify discords but to promote spiritual unification and economic upsurge, the overcoming of the crisis situation which our multinational fatherland needs so much.

The forms in which the celebrations are conducted may be highly varied—festive gatherings, demonstrations, rallies, and other events.

The CPSU Central Committee Secretariat calls on all communists, nonparty members, representatives of other political trends which remain devoted to the ideals of people's power, to support in every way the creative, consolidating importance of our chief nationwide state festival.

Council of Ministers Presidium Discusses Crime

PM0510092690 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[Report by G. Ovcharenko: "At the USSR Council of Ministers. Who Will Win?"]

[Text] A USSR Council of Ministers Presidium sitting was held in the Kremlin yesterday which examined the question of the work of USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] and USSR KGB organs to fight crime and the steps taken to ensure legality and law and order.

You will agree that this is a topical issue. N.I. Ryzhkov said in his opening address that you sometimes get the impression that it is not us fighting crime but crime fighting us—and successfully at that.

There was a trenchant discussion based on a wealth of factual material. A considerable number of constructive proposals were made at the sitting. Admittedly, many of them have been made before. Well, perhaps they will be implemented now. As announced, the USSR Government decision adopted on the results of yesterday's discussion at the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium will be published in the press.

We will report in more detail on this undoubtedly topical and useful discussion at the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium in forthcoming issues of PRAVDA.

CPSU Factions on Unity in Agreement

PM0310100190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Sep 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by Captain Third Rank V. Yermolin under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Unity Is Possible"]

[Text] Moscow—A press conference of the "Democratic Platform in the CPSU" (communist-reformers) and the Marxist Platform in the CPSU was held in the conference hall of the "Oktyabrskaya" hotel. The former was represented by S. Sheboldayev, RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist republic] and Moscow City Soviet people's deputy and member of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Committee on the Mass Media; and V. Bezuglov, senior research worker at the Institute of Biochemistry. The latter was represented by A. Kolganov, member of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee and chief research worker at the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University Faculty of Economics; and A. Kryuchkov, member of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee and chief research worker at the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs All-Union Scientific Research Institute.

The sides affirmed primarily that their joint participation in the press conference was obviously not accidental. According to A. Kryuchkov, at this moment the positions of the two intraparty movements are 99-percent coincident with respect to the party's quest for a way out of the crisis. Both sides believe that the constituent congress of Russian communists just held did not succeed in answering all the most acute questions of the renewal of the Communist movement in Russia or in offering an action program that would rally all party members. The communist reformers, like the "Marxists," believe that the idea of restoring the prestige of communist philosophy and the communist party itself could unite all CPSU members who accept the inevitability of democratic transformations in society as a whole.

The upcoming conference of communist democratic movements will clarify a great deal here. It is scheduled for 17 November in Moscow. Russian communists' problems will also be examined in the framework of the conference.

How do the communist reformers and the "Marxists" see party life in the Armed Forces? They believe it quite acceptable for a serviceman to be a member of any party. But direct party work is to be carried out only in the civil territorial party organization. As far as the automatic excommunication from the party of servicemen and employees of the law enforcement organs and the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] is concerned, that, the participants in the press conference believe, is a violation of the rights of the individual. And particularly a violation of the right to have one's own philosophy.

Article Attacks Criticism of TASS

PM0510084990 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Oct 90 Second Edition p 4

[Article by TASS observer Vladimir Petrunya: "Something's Paining Someone; What Propaganda Labels Were Needed For"]

[Text] The old saw has it that "If you want to live, make sure you know how to twist and turn." But what is to be done when you want to live but there is nothing to live on? Then twist and turn for all you're worth. It seems that my colleague Lyudmila Telen, a MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI observer, was thrust into that kind of twisting and turning when she was given the precise instruction: If there are no arguments available, be a bit more abusive and blame everything on the notorious "system," and don't spare the party apparatus. In short, bring the whole tried and tested arsenal of propaganda cliches into play. Newsprint will carry whatever you care to print on it.

And that is indeed the case. Take a look at the latest issue of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI in which the absence of any arguments in the dispute is concealed by the showy diversionary tactic used in the headline: "TASS Is Authorized... By Whom?" You see, as usual, one has been sidetracked from the essence of the extremist "Action Program-90" which, as MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI has confirmed, is dearer to it than any constitutions.

I sympathize with Lyudmila Telen: She, a women, has been instructed to shuffle around a "dangerous" problem, scattering abuse and labels. Your high professionalism will never shine through, especially when fulfilling such an ignoble assignment as defending a "certain" "Russian Democratic Forum." If the epithet "a certain" is used, why did the chief editor of MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI at a briefing for the "independent" mass media deliver the exhortation: All the propaganda guns must be fired off in its defense?

This is independence by command... Here you have to turn everything upside down. Of course, MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, as it writes itself, has plenty of experience of "patent political provocations." But here is the interesting bit: TASS issued for the press a commentary by Boris Shestakov which reflects the position of the Moscow Soviet regarding the problem of supplying the city with fruit and vegetables and there was no reaction although IZVESTIYA and PRAVDA ran the item. But a commentary with a different view of the problem had only to appear on film or on the newspapers pages and there followed an explosion of indignation. There is your "people's" press for you. There is your pluralism! I understand: They want TASS too to work "independently" as well, that is, at command.

I understand what is understood: It is a different time in which we live and no one sends any guidelines to TASS any longer and even at the news agency itself no one vets and approves observers' commentaries any longer. But to acknowledge such a right on the part of others to hold a personal viewpoint means exposing one's own "independence by command." As the saying goes, if something pains someone, that person will talk about it.

I am sincerely sorry for Telen who was made to employ her "opus" to "break the ground for... decisions, as yet unknown," and so clumsily and in such an unladylike manner to run down the news agency, and at the same time the minister of defense and even the chairman of the parliament. This is not a new subterfuge: Any means are good if they divert attention from the extremist manifesto of the anti-perestroyka forces a bit.

Otherwise, God forfend, the reader, as MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI writes, will not rise to the bait of their "subversive activity" and will take an interest in the content of the "action program." And then everything will happen as in the proverb: He who has eyes, let him see. In a truncated form the "program" was published in ROBOCHAYA TRIBUNA (incidentally, the instruction to the "independents" which MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI is carrying out to the letter, was also abridged).

It might have been possible to agree with the hint at "concord and consolidation" which is contained in the "explosive" commentary of the "people's" newspaper were it not for the attempt to present its beloved "Russian Democratic Forum" as a genuinely democratic organization. And maybe it would be worthwhile for MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI to tell its readers honestly what this organization actually is.

It will be difficult—but we are ready to help out and to provide material on this topic for publication.

Moscow Muezzin Views Soviet Attitudes to Islam

PM0410143490 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 39, 7-14 Oct 90 p7

[Interview with Moscow Mosque Muezzin Hajji Rais by A. Loparev; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] As told by Hajji Rais, muezzin of Moscow's mosque, this year over 1,500 Soviet citizens were among the three million Muslims who made pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina (Saudi Arabia). The number of pilgrims from the USSR increased more than 50 times as compared with last year. Fortunately, nobody suffered in that horrible tunnel in which 1,426 people died. The other day Rais and other Soviet Muslims returned home after the hajj (pilgrimage) was performed for the first time and now the word "Hajji" has been added to their names. [passage omitted]

[Loparev] In our country too the attitude to Muslims has changed of late, hasn't it?

[Rais] Thank Allah, today a Muslim does not have to conceal that he is a believer, can pray and teach Islam to his children. A revival of Islam is taking place. In fact, over the past 70 years the voice of Islam was stifled in the

USSR. At every step we heard: don't let your children read the Koran, don't build mosques. This gave rise to spiritual emptiness, which made it possible to kill a person, to hit him or her, insult, show no respect for an elder. In Saudi Arabia we saw no theft. A trader left for a prayer, leaving his shop unlocked and not afraid of being robbed. Spiritual education elevates a person. But in our country there are locks everywhere. We call to Allah for a person to be able to profess whatever religion he or she wants - Christianity, Mohammedanism, Judaism. Where there is ideological servitude a person turns into a robot. When a certain religion is infringed, when one religion is glorified at the expense of another, this gives rise to tension fraught with explosion.

[Loparev] Can Islam cooperate with political parties?

[Rais] Parties should not interfere in the affairs of Muslims. Such interference was felt permanently over the past 70 years. Even today not everything is all right with religion. About 600,000 people professing Islam live in Moscow and the Moscow region. Despite this, there is only one functioning mosque in Moscow. We want to open another, but we are not allowed. This mosque was built in 1812 in honour of the Muslims who participated in the rout of Napoleon's army. This is a historical monument. It is said everywhere that historical monuments must be protected, but for some unknown reason they don't want to protect this one and do not let us do it ourselves.

[Loparev] What are the relations between Islam and Christianity today?

[Rais] There is an understanding between us. But there are some forces that wish to set the Christians and Muslims at odds. Certain people stand to gain from hostility between us. But inter-ethnic enmity brings misfortune to all nations. An example of this are the events in Armenia and Azerbaijan. The country will be able to rise only if nations closely cooperate and respect one

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'Shchit' Experts Examine Armed Forces Promotions

PM0410143290 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 39, 7-14 Oct 90 p7

[Report by "Shchit" organization experts: "Too Many Generals"]

[Text] Following US Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney's recent announcement that America's generals being replaced by military experts of lower rank or by civilians, the Soviet Armed Forces newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) reported that "in keeping with the current reform and planned cut of the USSR Armed Forces, the Ministry of Defence of the USSR has developed and submitted for discussion by the USSR Council of Ministers a draft resolution calling for a 30-per-cent cut in the number of generals' jobs." This includes those at the Ministry of Defence central headquarters. They will be replaced by officers.

Between 1947 and 1953 there were no promotions to the rank of the general in the USSR. Afterwards, generals were made annually, on November 7. During the period of stagnation, Brezhnev was talked into allowing - by way of exception - the promotion to the general's rank of Victory Day. However, this exception became an annual rule. Later, Minister of Defence Dmitriy Ustinov was persuaded to add one more date - February 23 - again by way of exception. And again, this exception became an annual rule.

Since then, we have been turning out new generals three times a year. As a result, the USSR has more generals than all NATO! Quite surprising is that at the time of perestroyka and the armed forces cuts heavily advertised by the USSR Ministry of Defence more than 500 officers were promoted to the general's rank on four occasions in 1989.

There has been three large batches of promotions this year: on February 23, May 9, and July 1 (creating over 500 new generals). Where's the cut in generals as announced internationally by our Ministry of Defence?

Deputy Defense Minister on Army Housing

PM0410130490 Moscow IAN PRESS RELEASE in English 26 Sep 90 pp 20-21

[Report by TASS correspondent Oleg Moskovskiy: "Housing Problem in Soviet Armed Forces"]

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS—"In spite of rapidly growing housing construction for the Soviet armed forces, there are now still more than 173,000 commissioned and noncommissioned officers, as well as extended servicemen, waiting for apartments," Deputy Defence Minister Colonel-General Nikolay Chekov, responsible for housing construction and billeting, told TASS today. He was discussing the programme adopted by the Soviet defence ministry to solve the housing problem.

General Chekov noted that with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Czechoslovakia and Hungary there will be 25,000 service families without housing. "The situation will be aggravated by the forthcoming withdrawal of units of the Western Army Group from Germany, where 63,000 families have no flats of their own on Soviet territory," he stressed. Chekov said that over 10,000 service families of the Moscow garrison were now lodged in rented flats, hotels and hostels. Most of them have been waiting for their own apartment or improved housing conditions for three to five or more years. "The Moscow City Council owes the defence ministry 2,200 apartments. It received only 16 apartments this year," Chekov noted.

Turning to the programme, the deputy minister said that 100,000 flats would be built by the end of 1991. "But this is obviously insufficient," he noted. According to the General, the housing problem is expected to be solved primarily by stepping up the construction of apartment blocks. Plans are afoot to commission 436,000 apartments between 1991-1996, including 25,000 apartments for servicemen withdrawn from Czechoslovakia and Hungary. "The housing problem could be solved more quickly if the local councils would provide the defence ministry with the 24,500 apartments they owe for 1990-1991," Chekov stressed.

Economic

Gorbachev Adopts Measures for Market Transition

PM0410171590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 90 First Edition p 1

[President Gorbachev 4 October Decree on Priority Measures for Transition to Market]

[Text] Decree of the USSR President "On Priority Measures for the Transition to Market Relations"

With a view both to broadening economic autonomy and intensifying enterprises' interest in increasing output and boosting production efficiency, and to creating conditions for the transition to market relations, I resolve:

1. To switch to extensive use of contract wholesale prices in the national economy. When concluding contracts for 1991 the said prices are to be determined on the basis of wholesale prices formulated in line with USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No. 741 of 14 June 1988.

2. That, with a view to preventing an unfounded increase in the overall level of prices for production and technical output as a result of the transition to extensive use of contract prices, provision be made to introduce a maximum level of profitability, envisioning that all profits in excess of this level be paid in equal proportions into the union and republic budgets.

3. The USSR Council of Ministers and the union republic councils of ministers are, in accordance with their competence and within a 10-day period:

To establish a list of raw materials, construction materials, and other production and technical output to which fixed wholesale prices apply and to confirm the level of these prices;

To determine the procedure for calculating the maximum level of profitability and drawing off enterprise profits in excess of this level.

4. That provision be made for a phased increase in the rates of state social insurance contributions paid by enterprises, establishments, and organizations, with consideration for the scheduled implementation of the USSR Law "On Pension Provision for Citizens of the USSR" envisioned by the USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution "On the Procedure for Enacting the USSR Law 'On Pension Provision for Citizens of the USSR,'" and that in this connection the said rates for 1991 be set at 26 percent.

USSR President M. Gorbachev

Moscow, Kremlin, 4 October 1990

Gorbachev Discusses Reform With Industrialists

LD0410160390 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—President Mikhail Gorbachev today met leaders of the association of state enterprises and amalgamations in industry, construction, on transport and in communications for a free-wheeling discussion on wide-ranging issues of switching the economy to a market system.

Note was taken during the exchange of the special role of worker collectives and managers in stabilising economic relations, saturating the market with consumer goods, and phasing in scientific and technological achievements.

It was stressed that as the economy is being transferred onto a market footing, it is essential to carefully consider pay arrangements and incentives for workers at major enterprises forming the backbone of the national economy.

Bank For Entrepeneurs Opens in Moscow

LD0410093390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] A bank for assisting entrepreneurship was set up in Moscow yesterday. Its authorized capital stands at 8 million rubles. The biggest founding organizations are Moscow City Soviet, Moscow City Executive Committee, the Soviet Peace Fund, the "Lenin" Children's Fund, and also around 200 enterprises and organizations from 10 of the country's republics, krays and oblasts. The bank will carry out all operations, including currency operations.

Institute Director on Defense Industry Conversion

LD0410092990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Interview with Academician Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Fedosov, director of the State Research Institute on Aviation Systems, by unidentified correspondent in Moscow, date not given]

[Text] [Announcer] A meeting has taken place in Moscow between the scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Soviet and foreign journalists. One of the problems discussed at the meeting was the conversion of the country's military industry complex. Our correspondent invited Academician Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Fedosov, director of the State Research Institute on Aviation Systems, to the microphone:

[Correspondent] Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich, in our country many consider that the conversion of some of the enterprises of the military industry complex is directly connected with filling our ships with consumer goods. It is obvious they are needed. However, won't we pay a very high price if the conversion will mostly be for the production of consumer goods?

[Fedosov] The military-industrial complex, generally speaking, means the highest level of scientific and technological potential. Very strong scientific collectives of engineers and scientists have been gathered here. Very major or high-level technologies, as they are called today, have been created here. A highly sophisticated experimental base has been set up here. So the issue is how to treat this people's property in a good housekeeping manner and thriftily. The process should be based on certain criteria.

The first criterion is not to destroy the existing and already attained level of these high-tech technologies. These technologies should, by all means, be preserved.

Second, in converting them for the national economy sphere, it is also undoubtedly necessary to adapt them as much as possible. This restructuring process will without question also require additional capital investment. The best approach would be to channel the military-industrial complex primarily toward the so-called dual-purpose technology. If our aircraft industry makes combat aircraft, it makes civilian aircraft at the same time. If our ship-building industry makes warships, it also makes civilian ships for various purposes. We regard these dual-purpose systems as the main thrust of the activity of the military-industrial complex. They must be aimed primarily at strengthening the overall state infrastructure. I refer to spheres such as computerization; the application of information science; the creation of state channels and global systems of communications; the creation of new forms of transport, such as high-speed transport; the creation of global navigation systems, on which whole categories of transport can rely, air, water, maritime, road transport, and so on and so forth. I believe this should be the main thrust of the conversion of the military-industrial complex. Precisely this.

Of course, we realize that there is a crisis situation in the country today. The shelves in the shops are indeed bare. Light industry is very badly equipped. So we realize that in the next year or two the military-industrial complex will no doubt have to put its efforts into this as well. But, I repeat, we believe the main thrust to be the creation of dual-purpose technology.

Agricultural

'Bueaucratic' Pricing Blamed for Meat Shortages

PM0510091390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[I. Abakumov article under the "Events, Facts, Opinions" rubric: "The Value of Bureaucratic Prices. The Meat Shortage Was Predictable"]

[Text] The ability to make even short-term forecasts is apparently becoming as short in supply in executive offices as is meat on store shelves. There is a direct link between the two. A few days ago a report was published that the USSR Council of Ministers had adopted instructions on the early introduction, as of 1 October, of new state purchase prices for livestock and poultry. In August it had been announced that the new prices would be introduced in the new year. Why the sudden haste? Because people had simply stopped delivering livestock to meat combines: And why should they when they could get more for it in the winter?

But this is not the only reason for the present meat shortage. Previously, back in the spring, there had been an increase in purchase prices for grain. This, incidentally, was a totally inexplicable measure from a commonsense viewpoint. Grain was already profitable enough. But the increase was prompted by a desire for price parity between city and countryside, something which had long been menacingly demanded by kolkhoz and sovkhoz [collective and state farm] leaders now united in the Peasant Union, which is hinting at the possibility of strikes. In this way the administrators at the top placated the administrators down below for a while, but the actual peasants soon realized what would happen to the price of mixed feed (even if it would be available) and decided that it was not profitable to rear livestock for sale on their own plots. But now they have been promised at least 100 rubles [R] per kilogram of pork, which is nonexistent because fattening piglets has to be planned in advance. And you can totally depress yourself if you consider that some kolkhozes and sovkhozes fulfilled up to half of their state order from purchases of meat from private plots without the bother of increasing their own production.

Incidentally, IZVESTIYA No. 258 wrote that specialists of the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Food and Purchases had warned the leadership that if purchase prices for grain were going to be raised, meat producers needed to be given an incentive at the same time. But the professionals' voice was not heeded. Incidentally, this is the only way things can happen in a bureaucratic administrative system. The prospect of new prices for livestock was reported only in August.

As is known, the deficiency was first spotted in Russia, where purchase prices were raised as of 15 September with state retail prices being subsidized out of the republic budget. According to reports from our correspondents, meat combines have started receiving livestock and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are quite satisfied. There is thus reason to hope that meat will soon be appearing on the shelves in industrial centers of the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic]. Not as much as we would like and not of such great quality, but meat at state prices.

Unlike city dwellers, rural inhabitants' pockets are not protected by the state budget. Stores in villages, settlements, and small towns are supplied by the consumer cooperative system alone. As is known, this is a financially autonomous organization and sells what it itself buys from the population and processes. Now it too has had to raise purchase prices, otherwise sovkhozes and kolkhozes would buy up domestically-reared bullocks and poultry (this is already happening), and rural stores would have to put up the shutters. This means that retail prices will leap to at least R12 a kilogram for beef, R10 for pork, and R25 for sausages. This situation affects at least one-fourth of the country's population.

Local soviets are currently engaged in seeking funds to subsidize consumer cooperative society purchase prices. In Rostov Oblast alone at least R70 million in compensation will be needed, according to deputies' calculations reported by our correspondent V. But. The oblast soviet is examining the possibility of reducing by this amount the payments out of profits which enterprises have to pay into the Union republic budget . The authorities are compelled to protect the population of their territory from ill-conceived actions by the center or else it will be impossible to avoid social explosions with unpredictable consequences. You will have to judge for yourselves whether this is parochialism or a civic-minded attitude....

Bureaucratic pricing has never had a future, but today it has become simply dangerous. And the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet must summon up the common sense to adopt the principles of a program which will indeed extricate us from the mire of old dogmas and set us on a firm road toward the market. Otherwise nobody will be able to predict where we will be tomorrow.

State Grain Purchases Down in Omsk Oblast

PM0410152690 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent S. Suslikov report under "Events, Facts, Opinions" rubric: "There Is Grain but the Elevator Is Empty"]

[Text] Omsk Oblast—The huge elevator, capable of processing over a million tonnes of grain a year, is empty. It is not just because Omsk Oblast has been unlucky again: Because of the drought the yield is low—12.5 quintals per hectare. In previous years this situation would hardly have affected the grain reception enterprise's affairs. The gigantic elevator, erected in Omsk's Kirovskiy Rayon, would doubtless have been full to the brim, while drafts were blowing through the grain bins of sovkhozes and kolkhozes [state and collective farms]. Because at that time every last particle used to be cleaned out! And in winter you could either slaughter livestock (and the oblast has more than 1.5 million head) or get on your knees and beg for your grain back.

The main thing is that the Kirovskiy Rayon elevator, like many others, was constructed without taking the grain producer's interests into account. The administrative-command system's old slogan—harvest or no harvest, fulfill the plan—is already a thing of the past, thank God. Today it is not only to the plan that farms link their profit. The figures perfectly illustrate the tendency that has revealed itself in recent years: To hand over less grain and receive more for it. Of the 400,000 tonnes of grain that have already arrived at Omsk Oblast's grain reception points, valuable varieties comprise 90.2 percent.

The changes, as we can see, are striking. The local press testifies to the fact that there is a lull at other elevators too. Even those farms where the yield is sufficiently high are not rushing to hand over grain. And that means there is a danger that grain—excellent, highest quality grain!—will be fed to livestock or, at best, will be exchanged for construction materials, equipment, or cigarettes. Today grain is currency. And business people from the Baltic region are not offering 700 rubles for a tonne of Siberian grain in vain. The state is finding it has competitors.

This problem would seem to be a new one, but, alas, one with old roots. The state, being used to fulfilling the functions of a steward in relation to the peasant, has been put in conditions when like it or not it must master a new role for itself—that of a partner. And at this point it turns out that a reputation is worth more than money. The countryside has no faith in the government, which has prospered by its uncharitableness toward the grain growers. Now it might seem that the injustice whereby baked bread was cheaper than concentrates has been righted, but rumors are already getting stronger that from the new year everything is back to the old routine. So why hand over grain in exchange for paper money which is not worth anything?

A somber conclusion arises. The government's inability to act as a reliable partner to the peasant and its uncompetitiveness in the market have led to the balance of interests being disturbed. Even today the alarm is being sounded at some grain reception points: They say that soon there will not be anything out of which to bake a bread roll. Fears do exist but this does not mean that we must return to the old ways. On the contrary, the time has come to master the new rules of the game, under which the interests of the partner and the consumer will be well looked after, just like the government's.

Harvest Progress, Problems Examined

914B0004A Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 30 Sep 90 First Edition p 1

[Article by N. Osychkin: "All Forces—to Harvest the Crops!"]

[Text] According to an announcement from the USSR State Committee for Statistics, by the beginning of the last five days of September the grain and pulse crops (not including corn) on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes [collective and state farms] had been threshed on 90.4 million hectares. This is 87 percent of the planted area, which is 9.5 million hectares less than for the corresponding period of last year. The yield per hectare in the country as a whole dropped to 22.6 quintals. In Tselinograd Oblast during the week the grain was threshed on 48 percent of the area, in Kustanay and Turgay—33, Karaganda—31, Chelyabinsk—29, Kokchetav and Kurgan Oblasts—22, and Altay Kray—21 percent of the planted areas. From the areas harvested during the seven-day period they gathered 15.9 quintals per hectare, including the RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic]—17, and the Kazakh SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic]—18.9 quintals.

Throughout the country a total of 204.6 million tonnes of grain have been threshed. This is 22.6 million tonnes more than by the end of last September. Taking into account repayment of loans, the state resources received 55.6 million tonnes of grain—27 percent of the amount harvested. The state order for sales was fulfilled by 64.5 percent. During the past week 3.9 million tonnes of grain have been delivered to the elevators—somewhat more than last year, including by the farms of the Kazakh SSR—2.6 million tonnes. As usual, grain is being sold to the state at low rates by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Russian Federation, the Ukrainian SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Armenian SSR, and the Baltic republics. Grain procurements have almost come to a halt on the farms of Ivanovo, Smolensk, Novgorod, Pskov, Yaroslav, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts, the Mordovian, Udmurt, and Buryat Autonomous Republics, and Ivano-Frankov, Ternopol, Transcarpathian, Rovno, and Pavlodar Oblasts.

Corn has been harvested on 13.7 million hectares—67 percent of the planted area, including for grain—on 411,000 hectares as against 788,000 last year. The productivity is 35 quintals per hectare, which is last year's level. Because of the shortage of corn grain in the state resources, certain starch and molasses industry enterprises were threatened with closure.

Flax was pulled on 518,000 hectares—this is 60 percent of the planted area. Sunflowers were threshed on an area of 754,000 hectares—17 percent of the planted area. They obtained 16.6 quintals of oil-bearing seeds per hectare. The unfavorable weather could lower their yield. We have procured 2.4 million tonnes of cotton—one-third of the planned amount but 1.3 million tonnes more than last year.

The most alarming situation is found with the harvesting and preparation of potatoes and vegetables. So far tubers have been dug on 1.2 million hectares—50 percent of the planted area. This is 790,000 hectares less than had been harvested by this time last year. During the past week the harvest work was done on only 403,000 hectares—18 percent of the planted area. If the work continues at these rates the harvesting of tubers will be dragged out until winter.

The main reason is the prolonged spell of rainy weather. Immediate, extraordinary measures are needed everywhere to save the crops and to improve the supply of potatoes to the population. These are being taken on the farms of Kostroma and Ivanovo Oblasts where the tubers have been gathered from almost three-fourths of the planted areas. But in Ryazan Oblast the potatoes have been dug from only 14 percent of the planted areas, Tula—12 percent, and Voronezh—nine percent.

The harvesting of potatoes and vegetables and their shipment to the industrial centers is being carried out extremely slowly, especially to Moscow and Leningrad. There is special concern about the situation with the harvesting of potatoes and vegetables in the Moscow area. Leaders of the Moscow Soviet and the Moscow City Executive Committee, as well as a number of organizations and industrial enterprises of the city, are being passive in rendering aid to the farms in the potato harvest and their delivery to the city trade network. Strange as it may be, many trade organizations of Moscow have refused to ship tomatoes from Astrakhan Oblast, and the shelves are empty.

Never mind the tomatoes! The buyers are having difficulty finding carrots, onions, and beets in the stores, and the farms grew an abundance of them. But their harvest was also delayed. On Smolensk kolkhozes and sovkhozes these vegetables were gathered from 19 percent of the planted areas, Kaluga—20, and Vladimir—25 percent. There are even waiting lines in the stores for cabbage these days. And another thing. Why does every driver of a multiton trailer arriving from the south not always manage to sell his fruits and vegetables to the Moscow fruit and vegetable base?

The rates of work for preparing for next year's harvest cannot be regarded as satisfactory either. So far 24.7 million hectares have been planted in winter grain crops. The fallow plowing has been done on 32.3 million hectares—much less than had been done by this time last year.

Vehicles are being transferred to render assistance to individual oblasts of the RSFSR in shipping grain, sugar beets, vegetables, and other agricultural products. Thus 5,000 trucks were sent to Kursk Oblast from the Orenburg area, and 2,000 were sent to Lipetsk from Kuybyshev and Volgograd Oblasts.

Autumn is rapidly approaching. Each hour should be devoted to the completion of the harvest and creation of a solid basis for next year's crops!

Scientific

Mir Cosmonauts To Conduct Spacewalk for Repairs

LD0510134190 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 5 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent at the mission control centre]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Two Soviet cosmonauts on board the orbiting platform Mir (Peace) prepared today for the forthcoming spacewalk to repair a faulty airlock joint on a module that is part of the complex. The instrumented module is called Kvant-2 (Quantum-2).

Gennadiy Manakov and Gennadiy Strekalov also prepared a technological system, Gallar, for another 240-hour experiment to grow gallium arsenide, a semiconductor material.

They have thus fully completed scientific and technological studies and experiments planned for the past week.

Using the Kap-350 camera and instruments installed on Kvant-2's remote-controlled hydrostabilising platform, for instance, they did photography and spectrometry studies on parts of Soviet territory.

The studies were to ascertain the influence of human anthropogenic activities on vegetation and soil and investigate the tectonic and geological structure of the earth.

In preparation for a planned visit by a Japanese journalist, the cosmonauts installed extra television equipment brought by the Progress M-5 cargo craft and tuned it up, with the help of ground services, for direct broadcasts to Japan through a relay satellite.

Azerbaijani, Mir Scientists Carry Out Research

LD0410222390 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Natan Barskiy]

[Text] Baku, 4 Oct (TASS)—An Mi-8 helicopter, converted into a flying laboratory, became a center for journalists at the Nakhichevan-90 aerospace experiment. The mixed scientific and journalistic crew of the rotary wing vehicle hastened to the mountains in the southern part of the Transcaucasian Soviet republic of Azerbaijan, where members of the staff of a space research scientific production association of Glavkosmos SSSR [USSR Main Committee for Space] operating in Baku had a working session today with the crew of the Mir space station.

From 1045 onwards, scientists carried out photographic and spectrometric work on board Il-18 aircraft of the Radioelectronics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, An-30 aircraft of the Baku scientific production association, and helicopters. They gathered information for interpreting on terrestrial measuring equipment complexes. Constructed by Azerbaijani specialists, these mobile complexes have worked within the framework of Interkosmos in Hungary, Poland, and Mongolia, carrying out research for the benefit of those countries' national economies.

The aerospace experiment, which aims to devise a systems approach towards solving nature and conservation problems, will, according to the experts, make it possible to pass from monitoring to permanent ecological control.

'Rethinking' of Space Program Described

LD0510021790 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Excerpts] The 33rd anniversary of the launching of Sputnik, which marked the birth of the space age, finds the Soviet space community in the grip of profound soul searching as it rethinks the future of its space program. This is the subject our science correspondent Boris Belitskiy speaks about in "Vantage Point" tonight:

[Belitskiy] [passage omitted: Following Sputnik's launch the Soviet space program became something of a sacred cow, protected by the secrecy of that time—this is now a thing of the past. Examples of current press criticisms.]

While some of the criticism is far from convincing, there is no denying that regardless of its rights and wrongs, its cumulative effect has been to set in motion a profound rethinking of the Soviet space program. One point now accepted on all sides is that the space program is in urgent need of a new decisionmaking process.

The present highly centralized command structure of the rocket and space industry came into being with the cold war, for the prime purpose of creating a dependable nuclear missile shield against what the country's leadership of the time perceived as an American threat. But as the space became multi-pronged and more sophisticated, with the number of options available increasing, its extremely centralized command structure, fenced off from all criticism, began to take wrong turns, and the present climate of glasnost or openness is at last making possible long overdue exposures of such cases which resulted in heavy financial losses and thereby imposed additional strains on the economy. [passage omitted]

Although no new space program has yet been officially finalized, certain basic elements of it have emerged from current discussions on the subject. It will certainly retain its elements of basic research in astrophysics, planetology, physics of the earth, biology, medicine, and other sciences. There will be a big emphasis on elements designed to serve the country's economic needs: communication and weather satellites, earth studies and the like. New types of space transport systems will be developed, probably including a space plane, and of course the space program will include certain elements to meet the Soviet Union's defense needs, which will for obvious reasons be classified, but will most certainly fit into the overall new Soviet military doctrine of reasonable sufficiency.

Such, briefly, is the kind of space program we can expect to emerge from the current debates on the subject, 33 years after the electronic beeps of Sputnik heralded the birth of the space age.

Chernobyl Cleanup Cooperation To Be Expanded

LD0410215790 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Andrey Surzhanskiy]

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—International cooperation in the Chernobyl clean-up operations will be expanded, Vladimir Sokolov, representative of the recently created State Committee for the Elimination of Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident, has told TASS. He believes that a visit to the USSR of a U.N. mission, which discussed concrete measures to help the Soviet Union, was a major step promoting this process.

Sokolov recalled that the July session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) had adopted a resolution on cooperation in alleviating and overcoming of consequences of the accident. The tasks set by it are aimed at pooling the efforts of the world community both within the U.N. framework and on a national level in separate countries. The U.N. secretary-general was assigned to submit to the 45th General Assembly session a comprehensive report with recommendations on the assistance to be rendered to the Soviet Union.

With this in view, Sokolov continued, the U.N. missions, led by Gerald Hinteregger, familiarised itself with the situation in the regions that suffered from radioactive contaimination. The information obtained by the mission will supplement the estimates made by Soviet specialists and will make it possible to determine more accurately the volume and character of consequences of the accident and outline additional measures to eliminate them.

During the talks between members of the mission and Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Vitaliy Doguzhiyev, who heads the State Commission for Emergency Situations, it was pointed out that the international consultative committee, created under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency, would soon complete the examination by experts of the concept of safe living in contaminated zones, accepted in the USSR.

Sokolov said that a special law and a number of programmes for Chernobyl clean-up are being worked out, which will ensure social protection to the people affected by the accident.

Military

UK Paper: Nuclear Potential Moved to RSFSR

LD0510082690 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] THE SUNDAY TIMES writes that, according to U.S. intelligence-gathering sources, the Kremlin, fearful because of the ethnic disturbances, is transferring its nuclear potential to the territory of the Russian Federation. Virtually all nuclear artillery shells, bombs, and warheads for tactical missiles have been removed from the depots in the Baltic republics as well as from Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Defense Ministry Denies Report

LD0310200990 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] On 1 October our program carried a report, citing foreign news agencies, that the USSR Defense Ministry was withdrawing nuclear weapons from the regions with interethnic conflicts and stationing them on the territory of the RSFSR. Today in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA the Defense Ministry denied this report. However, REUTER reported today that General Mikhail Moiseyev, chief of the General Staff, told the WASHINGTON POST last week that some types of missiles have been withdrawn from regions with a heightened level of tension.

Yazov's Account of Troop Movements Challenged

PM0510084990 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 90 pp 2-3

[Article by A. Pankratov: "And The Marshal Replied That Exercises Were Under Way. Only There Is Still Nothing Clear About the Matter of the Airborne Troops' March"]

[Text] It is not often that a parliamentary investigation is ordered following a newspaper article.

Prior to this the question of troop movements close to Moscow was raised twice in one week at the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The heightened interest in this situation on the part of the public at large is perfectly understandable.

In publishing the article "And Someone Thought Exercises Were Under Way...," which set forth almost verbatim the viewpoint, on what had happened, of a direct eyewitness of the events—a combat officer, Colonel S.M. Kudinov, former chief of the political department of the Ryazan Lenin Komsomol [All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League] Higher Airborne Command School—which he expressed at the request of Russian deputies at a meeting of the "Democratic Russia" bloc, readers expected the "i's" to be dotted, as is natural in such cases.

Addressing the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the country's minister of defense called all the cited facts fabricated.

It seemed to us, however, that the marshal confirmed the majority of them directly or indirectly. But we kept quiet, because two parliamentary committees had been entrusted with investigating this matter. Nevertheless, literally the next day both D.T. Yazov himself and other officials began giving their interpretation of the events in the mass media, invariably emphasizing the farfetched nature of all the information and drawing rather peculiar conclusions from this. In such a situation we consider it simply essential—above all, out of responsibility to our numerous readers—to return to the topic yet again.

What Then Does the Minister Deny?

Well, first, in his parliamentary speech D. Yazov directly confirmed the most important fact: Airborne troops really did arrive in Moscow. But for what purpose?—precisely this is what Col. S. Kudinov and RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] and USSR people's deputies wanted to ascertain.

At first the marshal explained that the Ryazan and Kostroma Regiments arrived for a parade in Red Square, but then, without naming a single other formation, he declared that "there really was an exercise." But, in that case, just who was participating in those exercises? And if there were exercises, why were foreign observers not notified of them, in accordance with the Helsinki accords? Why were the local authorities not informed?—for thousands of people are working on the harvest today, and special safety measures are needed on the roads, the region's ecological interests have to be taken into account, the troops have to be fed, etc. Why didn't the Russian Government, which, as is known, has proclaimed the republic's sovereignty, not know about these exercises which, according to the minister, were approved in the General Staff as long ago as 25 August? What, finally, was the task of these exercises close to Moscow, moreover at such a tense political moment in the country's life? Finally, why were the exercises "wrapped up" so quickly after the fuss raised by people's deputies?

Troops undoubtedly have to train and enhance their combat ability. But if we invite foreign military specialists to nuclear test sites, sell the most up-to-date army equipment abroad, and speak constantly of the "vital link between the Army and the people" (and this really is so!), then in this case the secrecy and the suddenness of these "exercises" for the civilian authorities and even for the participants themselves (see below) quite reasonably disconcerted people's deputies.

But instead of dispelling this concern once and for all, the minister denied everything. But how? For example, Col. Kudinov mentioned the fact of a road accident at the time of the September events. Marshal Yazov confirmed: "There was a road accident. An ensign in his Zaporozhets collided with a GAZ-69 in which a prosecutor's office investigator was traveling. But this was 11 September, 24 hours after the regiment left." What, then, was the minister denying? A link between the accident and the regiment's move? Judge for yourselves whether there is one: A captain, two ensigns, and a sergeant who had been responsible for the technical backup of the move were returning, having escorted the regiment—after a sleepless 24 hours, nerve-racking work, the turmoil of the send-off and of living on dry rations... Four servicemen died and were buried...

Or, once again **confirming** the fact that ammunition had been issued to the servicemen (even the quantity of ammunition issued is known in the editorial office), Yazov explained: "Yes, in our country airborne troops **always** travel fully equipped, wherever they are going. Here the ammunition has been **offloaded** in another unit, and where the regiment is located, naturally, there is **no** ammunition there" (editor's emphasis). But officers who have turned to the editorial office unequivocally maintain that this practice of issuing ammunition is not applied in practice—even on exercises involving field firing. Ammunition is, as a rule, brought up just at the stage when the firing is to take place. And all this is all the more incomprehensible if the regiments were going to a parade!

It would be possible to analyze the reply by the Marshal of the Soviet Union further. However, a thoughtful reader can himself, we hope, compare everything. Incidentally, for the minister's information, we report that no such party as "Democratic Russia" has been registered, as he said in his reply, and that anyway Sergey Mikhaylovich Kudinov could not have been a member of it because from 1968 to this day he has been a member of the CPSU and has paid his dues regularly and does not yet intend to leave it. And as for the "wrong educational work" conducted by him in the Ryazan School, why were only excellent references written about him?

A well-known ploy: It is necessary to compromise the very source of information and, at the same time, link him with the "democrats," around whose "conspiracy" hasty attempts are now being made to build one "version" after another...

This is precisely why we want to cite today some of the materials which we are ready to forward to an independent parliamentary commission. We are sure that it must have the last word.

What Did the Minister Not Talk About?

In his speech the minister made absolutely no mention of the Pskov Division's participation in the September events. We offer **extracts from the account of someone directly involved in the "operation," a military transport aviation officer. (Footnote) (He is not named at the request of the author—the editors are prepared to reveal the source of information to an independent parliamentary commission). (The excerpts were forwarded to the editors by RSFSR People's Deputy Sergey Dmitriyevich Shatalov).**

During the night of 10-11 September two regiments of the Pskov Airborne Division were put on alert. No exercises were planned.

The first group was flown between 0100 and 0600 on 10 September to an airfield near Moscow, where it stayed for more than 24 hours at a small, unadapted airfield. At the same time the airborne troopers were stationed in a nearby wood, which they were categorically prohibited from leaving without an order, while the pilots were in the aircraft. Then, 34 hours later, the airborne troops were transferred to an airfield in Bryansk Oblast. The personnel were wearing flak jackets and steel helmets, with standard-issue weapons and ammunition, and with four-day field rations.

The division's second group landed at an airfield in Ryazan. (This group was "met" there by USSR People's Deputy N.V. Molotkov together with S.V. Voblenko, deputy of the city soviet. However, neither his identity card, nor references to the fact that a people's deputy has the right to obtain information within the boundaries of his own district, nor requests to be put in touch with the commander—a radio station had already been set up there—had any effect, and officers of the Airborne Forces refused to speak with the deputies).

Neither the pilots nor the airborne troops knew anything for certain about what task was set them. As a rule, live cartridges are not issued for exercises. In addition, all the exercises for the year are posted in every unit participating in them. As a rule, the troops begin preparing for exercises two or three months before they take place. Further, a training target is set for exercises, the units participating in them are set a task, staffs finalize maps, the tactical situation is plotted, etc.

At the end of his detailed account the experienced officer, who has participated in many exercises and served many years in the Army, with valid reason rejects all the versions cited by the minister (the parade, exercises, harvesting of potatoes) with regard to the movements of two regiments of the Pskov Airborne Division.

RSFSR People's Deputy V.V. Ryumin, chairman of Ryazan City Soviet, has forwarded to the editors the diary of the officers of Ryazan Paratroop Regiment. (The editors know their names but do not give them for understandable reasons and at the authors' request). We cite extracts from it:

On 9 September the regiment was put on the alert at 1100. The order came: All were to prepare in accordance with the "southern version." Not only soldiers but also every officer were to get steel helmets, flak jackets, boxes of cartridges, and submachine guns. As distinct from the departures for Tbilisi and Frunze, many officers were recalled from leave early. Officers N. and L. ended their leave early. The entire combat and combat-training group of Airborne Fighting Vehicle-1's was taken out of mothballs and prepared to move. The parade group, i.e. Airborne Fighting Vehicle-2's, was left in its place of storage in the pool. No one knew where we were going...

On the morning of 10 September, on arrival in Moscow, N. hinted vaguely that informals in the capital were seeking to forcibly remove the USSR Government, and this is why we are here.

On 12 September N. put a new version to the personnel: We are here because the informals did not want to let troops into the parade ground. We deceived them and arrived early in the morning. Explain to everyone that it is to ensure the parade.

On 13 September, the eve of the Moscow rally, the Kostroma and Ryazan reconnaissance companies began to change without unnecessary publicity into civilian clothes which they had brought with them. They left without information as to where they were going.

On 16 September we learned that they were at Odintsovo—guarding generals' dachas. N. himself went to try on a civilian suit...

On 18 September a surprise report—we are going home! But we are to leave the fighting vehicles in place, surrender ammunition to the depot, and go home by wheeled vehicles. (Kostroma—on the morning of 19 September; Ryazan—at 0400 on the morning of 20 September). Personnel—by electric trains at 2200 on 20 September—departure for Ryazan.

Information has circulated among the officers that, in the event of something happening, we might come back.

On 22 September the Airborne Fighting Vehicle-2 column really did leave Ryazan for the parade.

On What Is It Possible to Agree with the Minister?

And so, there was and still is no complete clarity. Rather, some things have begun to be cleared up, but, alas, not from the minister's replies.

Certain officials and mass media have already succeeded pretty well in taking the situation to absurd lengths by exaggerating in every way the rumors of a "military coup." But the reasonable question about troop movements near Moscow and a "coup" are far from being one and the same thing.

Officers and airborne troopers have been telephoning the editorial office during these days, giving details of the "September parade," expressing surprise at the denials, and saying that this senseless, stubborn denying of what is obvious discredits the Army more than any rumors. Many of our readers also call (particularly Muscovites who witnessed the movements of airborne troopers around Moscow) and ask: So what did happen? And this question is not being addressed to us. And it is not only a matter of the authenticity of individual facts painstakingly concealed even from deputies. The situation regarding "planned exercises" has highlighted an alarming problem. The Army undoubtedly was and must remain a **sacred object of the state**. But it can only be used for the defense of the homeland and on no account inside the country (apart, naturally, from eliminating natural disasters, catastrophes, etc.). This would appear to be axiomatic. Nevertheless, we have once again received a lesson, and serious conclusions must be drawn.

Why cannot people's deputies (for their voters are among the troops) contact personnel directly and calmly? Why is practically any information from the Army still kept under lock and key—why does the Law on the Deputy's Status not extend to it? How is control over the activity of such a powerful force to be made effective and public? There would evidently be far less fuss made in this matter if there were a legislative act (with changes being made to the Oath and the Regulations) rigidly governing the use of troops inside the country and imposing **a civic duty on any soldier, ensign, and officer under no cicrumstances and in no political situation to turn weapons against his own people**.

Insurance in case of unforeseen events is another matter. Incidentally, this is perfectly normal: Disturbances and pogroms might well be provoked at any thousands-strong rally—against the will of the organizers. And measures must be taken against that. But—while publicly and widely notifying the population about this and under the rigid control of the authorities. And **only special subunits** should be used for this.

I agree absolutely with Marshal Yazov on one point: "...Glasnost strengthens security because it enables broad sections of Soviet people to be involved in strengthening it..." (MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI 16 July 1989).

Naval Detachment Passes Through Suez Canal

LD0410191490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The following report has come from the press center of the USSR Ministry of Defense:

After construction, a detachment of ships of the USSR Navy, including the Chervona Ukraina guided missile cruiser and the Bystryy destroyer, is traveling to join the Pacific Fleet at their permanent base. On 4 October the ships passed through the Suez Canal and entered the Red Sea. They will continue toward Vladivostok. There are no plans for calling to, or staying at, the Persian Gulf zone.

Analyst Interviewed on Level of Foreign Threat

Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Oct 90 p 3

[Report on interview with A. Kokoshin, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute, by TRUD military correspondent B. Badurkin; date and place not given: "Is There a Threat to the Security of the USSR?"]

[Text] [Badurkin] Andrey Afanasyevich, I would like to begin our interview with a clarification of an issue that, judging by the letters, greatly interests many of TRUD's readers: Is there in our time a military threat to the USSR?

There are many contradictions in today's evaluations of the military-political situation in the world. Some people declare that there is no danger to the country and that, consequently, military spending is a sheer waste of money. Others maintain that we have gone "too far" in the disarmament process.

In addition, the problem now is not only political and economic but also moral and psychological. The editorial office was recently visited by several young officers from the Transbaykal region. They were concerned: If no one is threatening our eastern borders and if relations with China are entirely normalized, what is the point of them and their families serving under the difficult conditions of taiga garrisons?

[Kokoshin] We need, in my opinion, to separate the immediate danger of war and the military threat in a more general and longterm respect. The immediate danger of war is for us appreciably diminished—both thanks to our foreign policy and thanks to the existence of immense military potential, nuclear included.

As far as the long term is concerned, however, things are, I believe, more complex. For decades assessments of the military threat were in our country, as a rule, of a highly simplistic nature and were ideologized to the utmost. They were frequently overstated, and in many cases, I do not rule this out, with the best intentions. This proceeded from the political leadership and the party's top ideology officials and then at the military command level acquired its specific features and its own "venerableness," despite the simply heroic efforts of certain military intellectuals....

This simplistic nature of the estimates of the military threat long since ceased to satisfy a large part of our society. It brought about a rejection of talk on this subject altogether, particularly now, when the people are worried primarily by domestic economic, social, and political complexities. I believe that this is a reason for the decline in the authority of the armed forces. And, as a result, considerable numbers of the population have the impression that there is no longer any military threat at all.

The vast majority of both domestic and foreign specialists agree that both nuclear war and a big conventional war between the United States and the USSR and the Warsaw Pact and NATO are highly unlikely in the foreseeable future. There will be a general military threat, however, as long as there are large nuclear arsenals and powerful military machines in states with which serious political conflicts are potentially possible. And this should be optimally balanced by sufficient military power on our side. In the future, we also will have to keep a close watch on the nature and scale of the activity of various extremist forces and groupings in countries whose foreign policy could affect the interests of our security.

In my view, the tendency toward a diminution in the role of the military factor, which has shown through in relations between East and West, between countries of the so-called developed North, will, most likely, continue in the next decade. But this does not mean that power pressure can be wholly ruled out of international relations. Strength is simply acquiring a different content and symbols. The economic, social, scientific and technical, cultural, and, if you will, even moral-ethical components of strength have acquired higher status. Today possession of one's own supercomputers is the same symbol of the prestige and might of a state and society as, say, the possession of ships of the line was in the first half of the 20th century. There has, accordingly, been a radical change also in the nature of the threat to our country's security.

Nor should it be forgotten that the role of the military factor remains very high in the zone of the developing countries, where the possibility of the use of armed force is at least not diminishing in both interstate and domestic conflicts. The most recent confirmation of this is Iraq's aggression against Kuwait.

Nor can it be ruled out that unless sufficiently strong barriers are created, nuclear or chemical weapons could in the 1990's be employed in some such conflict. And in a number of cases, what is more, this could have a most direct impact on the USSR's security interests. For this reason a particular role for us is attached to constructive interaction with the United States and the European countries and with our neighbors in Asia in the solution of regional conflicts.

[Badurkin] I was recently going through accounts of President Bush's tour of the United States and his speeches in Wyoming and Virginia. There had to be, unfortunately, arguments "from a position of strength." How else, for example, can one evaluate the following words of his: "American power is, as before, the supreme force for peace...." After such statements by the head of the strongest state, one involuntarily wonders: Are these just echoes of a sorry past? Such statements cannot fail, evidently, to put us on our guard. Even if they were connected primarily with conflicts in the "Third World". It is thus, incidentally, that the U.S. Government is now operating in the Near East.

[Kokoshin] Let us take a look at what has been happening with the U.S. Armed Forces of late. A process of reducing the military budget in real terms, in constant prices, has been under way in the United States for several years now. And, what is more, it has been stepped up noticeably as of this year. The administration proposes reducing military appropriations 25 percent by 1995, and a substantial part of Congress, by half. The personnel level of the armed forces is being cut back, a number of major arms programs is being curbed and certain military bases (secondary ones, chiefly, it is true) are being closed. For example, the U.S. Defense Department has proposed a reduction in the latest B-2 heavy bomber (Stealth) program from 132 to 75, and the House Armed Services Committee has voted for there being no more than 15 of them. Whereas just a few years ago a program for the building of a 600-warship U.S. Navy was being considered, it is now a question of less than 500 ships. Sizable reductions in the armies of other NATO countries, including the Bundeswehr and the British Army, are planned also (although it cannot be ruled out that the process of reductions that has come about could be negatively influenced by the present Near East situation). France, which is officially not a part of NATO's joint military structure, so far is lagging behind in this respect. Nor are any changes in sight in the nature of Japan's military preparations.

Despite the fact that there has been a considerable improvement in our political relations with the United States, much of what continues to be done by the United States and its NATO allies cannot fail to arouse in us rejection, a negative attitude and guardedness. I consider absolutely unacceptable the policy of "modernization" of the aerial component of America's tactical nuclear forces in Europe—the creation and deployment of TASM [tactical air-to-surface missile] missiles. Seeking to ensure that it abandons this armaments system, as it recently abandoned the Lance II new-generation operational-tactical missiles, is in the interests of general security in Europe.

Many of our specialists are calling attention, and perfectly justifiably, in my view, to the fact that the United States is endeavoring to secure for itself an advantage, thanks to an upgrading of highly accurate conventional arms also. Nor can we fail to be alarmed by its policy of developing so-called "thirdgeneration" nuclear weapons. This is, it is rightly believed by domestic and foreign specialists, the main reason why the U.S. Government is refusing to conclude a general and total nuclear test ban treaty. For our part, there are a number of other complaints about the United States' military activity also.

But it has to be said that all the estimates of what the United States and its allies are doing and, particularly, what they are planning, are of a very limited nature since we have as yet virtually no basis for comparison. How many of the latest heavy bombers is our Defense Ministry planning to have? How many missiles of various classes do we manufacture annually? What are our plans for modernizing tactical nuclear weapons? Our state authorities are not publishing this information as yet. Nor are the kind of arms programs that the USSR has, what their overall cost and the cost of each unit of armament is, and how these programs are being modified under the conditions of a reduction in our military budget being reported. Yet all this is elementary information, without which our community simply cannot in any way reliably evaluate the degree of outside threat and provide its armed forces with the necessary moral and material support.

[Badurkin] I entirely agree. Without a thorough, sober reassessment of our own potential and the threat to security from outside we will succeed neither in properly reforming our armed forces nor in providing an objective idea of their role in society and the state.

[Kokoshin] As far as the latter is concerned, I believe that a sufficiently powerful and flexible armed forces common for the whole union and under the dependable control of democratic institutions are for us essential.

Not cheap forces, as one of our generals recently put it. I hope that it was simply a slip of the tongue. We need an army and navy that is not burdensome to society and the state, but by no means ones that are cheap, despite the gravity of our present economic situation. They must be equipped with the most modern combat and support hardware. Each serviceman—officers, warrant officers, sergeants, privates—all must be worthily compensated for difficult work and should be provided with everything necessary in a social amenities respect. Of course, this is possible only given a considerably lower overall manning level of the armed forces and a reduction in the "gross" purchases of military equipment.

In reforming our Army and Navy we must first and foremost look to the future, not idealizing and not oversimplifying their past. There is in the history of the USSR and Russia, specifically, the rich intellectual heritage of military theorists of the Red Army of the 1920's and the start of the 1930's. Unfortunately, it is still better known overseas than in our country. They include a star of world magnitude, Aleksandr Andreyevich Svechin, whose complete works are already being prepared for publication in the United States, and also Lebedev, Zayonchkovskiy, Verkhovskiy, Neznamov, Novitskiy and a number of other names.

A key component in the reform of the armed forces is, in my view, the restructuring of the military education system. Leading civilian scientists and lecturers could be enlisted more extensively in the higher military educational institutions (the number of which undoubtedly needs to be reduced), which was done successfully in the past in both Russia and the Soviet Union.

[Badurkin] To conclude the discussion I propose that we return to the question of the military danger. Some of the newspaper's readers are voicing concern in connection with the fact that our society has recently been swept by a wave of disarmament euphoria. And demands are even being heard, what is more, for the immediate unilateral elimination of all arms, primarily nuclear. Our good example would in this case, it is said, be followed by all civilized countries. But, first, many countries with far from democratic regimes have or could have nuclear weapons in the very near future. Second, no one in the West is even, for one reason or another, in any hurry to announce in the wake of us a moratorium on test nuclear explosions. Third, the theory of nuclear deterrence actively propagandized by, in particular, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is finding an ever increasing number of supporters. What is your attitude toward this?

[Kokoshin] Nuclear deterrence—deterrence by means of intimidation—has since the time we acquired nuclear weapons in response to their acquisition by the United States been a most important component of our policy. But it has not, as a rule, been our custom to admit this. Although the instances of employment of the threat to use nuclear weapons on the part of the USSR are considerably fewer than on the part of the United States. It should be mentioned also that upon reaching the condition of militarystrategic nuclear balance with the United States the Soviet Union behaved more circumspectly in this respect than prior to having reached this condition.

It cannot be ruled out that under the conditions of a substantial reduction in the personnel level of the armed forces, we will have, in averting a whole number of types of aggression, to rely to a greater extent on the deterrent effect of nuclear weapons. We need for this our own theory, developed in depth, of nuclear deterrence with its corresponding realization in military doctrine. And this by no means contradicts the task of a staged reduction in nuclear arms, which would ideally lead to the destruction of nuclear weapons and their prohibition. But the main foundation of our security here should be a strong and dynamic economy and a stable democratic political system, upon which is based a flexible and creative foreign policy.

From the editors: In publishing the interview with A. Kokoshin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, we hope that there might be opponents to him. We are prepared to afford them also an opportunity to express in the newspaper their opinions on these complex issues, which disturb everyone.

Missile-Attack Warning System Described

90SV0103A Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 90 First Edition p 2

[Article by correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Dokuchayev: "A Bridle for 'Nuclear Racers,' or the Missile-Attack Warning System"]

[Text]**The reader seems to know that the United States and Canada have a joint system and a combined command for aerospace defense of the North American continent (NORAD). At the present time, NORAD performs functions not only of air defense but of space defense and antimissile defense as well, and also of warning of a missile attack.**

But we journalists have not talked fully about the corresponding tasks of our Armed Forces (of course, not by choice), stating, for example, that PVO [Air Defense] Troops are intended only for combating air targets. But, you see, the structure of the PVO Troops organizationally includes strategic deterrence systems that are available in the USSR Armed Forces—the missile-attack warning system (SPRN), the outer space verification system (SKKP), and the antiballistic missile defense system (PRO) [ABM].

We offer for your consideration feature stories about strategic deterrence systems, whose installations our correspondent visited for the first time. Today's feature story is about the missile- attack warning system.

The panel was suddenly filled with a soft greenish light, and it displayed a row of figures. Lieutenant Colonel Sergey Marukhlenko, the operations duty officer for the long-range detection radar site, cast a troubled glance, and then relaxed immediately.

"Is that not the target you were looking for in the stillness of outer space?" I inquired.

"It is exactly the one. A space satellite is in the attention zone of our radar. For us, other objects are much more frightening—ballistic missiles. We must not let one 'get through...' and, as for the silence... There are more than 20,000 objects in outer space. Just in one day we follow 6,000 trajectories...."

It is interesting to listen to Lieutenant Colonel Marukhlenko. He is a professional, a person who loves his work.

"Very high responsibility prompts one to be professional," said V. Dudarev, unit chief of staff, with whom I came to the site's command post. "We are faced with a most complicated task—to provide the leadership of the country with reliable information on the possibility of the threat of an attack and on the missile-space situation. Take a look at our zone of responsibility. We encompass the Mediterranean Sea, and in addition... At any moment, missiles can be launched from submarines of the Lafayette type. Each has 16 "Poseidons" on board.

The life and service of missile attack warning specialists is compressed into seconds (missiles fly too fast). And not only at sites that are situated in Sevastopol, but also those that have found a home at Riga, Mukachevo, Mingechaur, Irkutsk, Balkhash, and Pechora.

The birth of this system is closely linked with the arms race. Nuclear missile attack systems and the use of outer space for military purposes could not help but entail the development of defensive systems. In the United States the construction of the first over-the-horizon radars (with a visibility of thousands of kilometers) of the future missile detection system began in 1958. In our country the first research work was accomplished three years later. Inasmuch as the only possible concept for the employment of a nuclear weapon by the United States was a massive nuclear missile strike, the main task was to detect the fact of a missile attack, although an estimate of the characteristics of the strike, its target direction, and scale was not required of the system. Another 15 years of intense work were needed for the missile-attack warning system to acquire today's character.

What does it represent? The first one in the harness is the outer space echelon. Duty satellites "do not take their eyes off" dangerous areas of land-based and sea-based missiles. But the capabilities of satellites, it was explained in the main headquarters of PVO Troops, are not unlimited. They "can see" missiles only in the boost phase, and more exactly, they can see the missile plume, because they lock onto the heat emissions of the jet engines. A little later, powerful radars are "harnessed"—the main means of detecting the fact of a nuclear missile attack. They can not only detect strategic missiles at distances of thousands of kilometers, but they can also model their flight trajectories in their missile-attack sectors.

Let us say that a station in Pechora or Sevastopol has attained a bearing on a dangerous target. Through information transmission routes a "fix" will immediately reach the command post of the missile-attack warning system, and there powerful, high-speed (several million operations per second) electronic computers process it and, when necessary, also instantly pass it to the Supreme High Command—the president of the USSR, no matter where he is, the General Staff, and the central command posts of the services of the Armed Forces. And... the decision concerning a retaliatory strike follows.

None of us believes this, believes that a nuclear war will break out and that a general catastrophe will ensue, but here at the missile-attack warning system facilities people have been "awaiting" a missile attack for years. In contacts with officers the question arose as to what motivates those who wait for a missile attack every day, every minute, every second. I raised this question with Lieutenant Colonel Nikolay Frantishchik, the operations duty officer.

"You get a taste of alert duty days, you boil for a while in this hot water, and without fail the thought comes up as to whether anyone needs this kind of sacrifice.... Then you reflect a bit and you see: You earn your keep. You see, 'there,' hundreds of kilometers away, alert duty is also being performed, and it is being performed at a strategic missile control console."

Lieutenant Colonel Frantishchik, a typical representative of units of the missile-attack warning system, got to know, as the saying goes, intense heat, freezing weather, sand, and the taiga. He served at a radar site in the east, in the north of the country, in the Baltics, and now in the south. And in all these years, with the exception of training periods in a radio-technical school and a military academy, the main thing in his life was alert duty.

Frantishchik feels that he ran into the most difficult situation during service in the north. "The radar screen flashed with interferences at that time," he explained. "For us this was an indication of the beginning of war. In peacetime, jamming of all technical systems is prohibited, including those of the enemy, which is reflected in the ABM Treaty. Of course, interference can arise accidentally. A jamming warning was immediately transmitted to all command posts, and we ourselves began to search for the cause of it. At that very moment an aircraft had taken off from Leningrad and passed not far from the radar site, and, perhaps, was to blame. It was immediately landed in Murmansk. All technical systems were checked—normal. It took off, and again there was interferences. It landed, but the interference continued, some kind of devilry. And here the thought began to creep in—was it not the enemy, going over to active jamming? And a little later it became clear to us—the interference was caused by our satellite, which was transmitting information to Earth with an unusual 'dancing' method. We called that day the day of 'the dance of the Black Prince'—he gave it to us hot, this prince."

There was no less an alarming situation in January 1982. A ballistic missile appeared in the zone of responsibility. It played on the nerves for the entire nine minutes of flight. Higher headquarters stated: The machine has a malfunction, there are no ballistic missiles in that sector with such characteristics. "A missile is in flight," Lieutenant Colonel Frantishchik insisted. Minutes passed, and it became clear that he was not mistaken. It was Israel testing the "Jericho-2" ballistic missile," which has a firing range of up to 1,450 kilometers, in the radar zone of responsibility.

At the main headquarters of the PVO Troops, Colonel General of Aviation V. Kraskovskiy showed the locations of radar sites on a relief map. The sites of the existing system (incidentally, the Americans know about this very well) monitor missile-attack directions, in addition to the northeast. The Krasnoyarsk radar site was supposed to have closed a defense gap. But it is not the gap that has to be closed, but rather the Krasnoyarsk radar site. Why?

It is evident now that not everything was taken into account when the emplacement point was selected for the new radar site. It was hoped that "it will be in accord" with the Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty. The reason that prompted settling on Krasnoyarsk is well known. It is too complicated to build on Chukotsk, for example.

U.S. specialists who visited the site reached a conclusion on the spot—the radar is not a violation of the ABM Treaty: It is deployed up to 1,000 km from the center of Europe, and it cannot be a part of the country's territorial ABM defense system. The experts were greatly surprised as to why we explained the technical characteristics, after the opinion set in in the world that the Krasnoyarsk radar is destabilizing the situation. Our radar became a trump card at the time of the publicity given by the United States to SDI, but, you see, it is a center for tracking space objects, nothing more, a link in the missile-attack warning system.

If the space-based and land-based echelons of the warning system function normally, the officers in the combat control center will correctly estimate the situation with a probability close to 1.0 even in extreme danger. A breakdown of one of the echelons of the warning system will lower the probability of a correct decision, and technical defects will bring it to a dangerous level. So what did the world gain with the closing of the Krasnoyarsk radar site?

And now it appears that the situation is being aggravated. By an order of the Council of Ministers, construction on the Mukachevo radar site has been stopped. Passions around the installation under construction were inflamed a long time ago: It is said that the electromagnetic flow will have a negative impact on the population, and that the site will take a large amount of water, leaving people on a hunger ration, etc. There is even agreement on the fact that there is a nuclear reactor at the site.

The last suppositions bordered on the absurd (residents of Transcarpathia were convinced of this—they were incited with the object of inflaming the sociopolitical situation), but regarding the electromagnetic flow... But here it is the military that is to blame, and more precisely, the system of secrecy. It was under its cover that the negative psychological mood of the population was formed.

Radars like the ones we are talking about are based on the territories of various states. For example, six of them are situated on the continental United States, and, moreover, in heavily populated areas. The permissible medical norms of electromagnetic flux for Americans are 10 times higher than in our country. But nobody is holding rallies there. And all because local authorities, jointly with the military, conduct explanatory work in a timely way.

It seems that the residents of Transcarpathia would assess steps taken to reduce the electromagnetic flux with understanding, if they are undertaken in a timely and public way. And there was this kind of opportunity—owing to engineering-technical decisions. It is only now (in areas of other radars) that verification groups are being set up that are equipped with technical systems (laboratories on wheels), which will be joined by representatives of the local population. Medical certificates are being drawn up in which all the parameters and characteristics of the electromagnetic flux will be reflected. The concerns of the people for ecological safety are understandable, especially since a majority of the population does not argue against the importance of the sites.

But the Mukachevo radar site is being mothballed, and its predecessor is obsolete and performing limited tasks. Is a new gap appearing in the missile-attack warning system? We should not commit another blunder.

The missile-attack warning system has other problems too. Thus, the people at the radar site that I visited on assignment, who are proud of the fact that the unit collective was decorated with the pennant of the Minister of Defense for courage and military valor, are troubled by the quality of today's call-up and training of specialists.... Or there is the housing problem. One-fourth of the officers are not provided housing. Families of four are huddled together in rooms that are nine square meters in size. Is it possible to rest after alert duty under these conditions?

...The world is on the threshold of changes. A whole class of Soviet and U.S. missiles is being destroyed. Not far off is the signing of an agreement on a 50 percent reduction of strategic weapons. At the beginning of July, the heads of states and governments of NATO proposed to the member states of the Warsaw Pact to solemnly proclaim that the unions are no longer enemies. Yes, the world is changing, but... The nuclear racers—upgraded ballistic missiles with multiple warheads—MX, and "Trident-2," are still not bridled. And then... Eight states are standing at the "nuclear threshold," and they are waiting to step across it at any moment. By the end of the century the number of those possessing nuclear missile weapons might reach 20. Will the danger become less? Consequently, the brakes must be applied against a nuclear catastrophe.

Military Newspaper Reviews Rumors of Coup

PM0410123190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 90 First Edition p 2

[Article by Ivan Sidelnikov under the "Journalist's Notes" rubric: "'...And Now They Are Intimidating Us with a Military Coup'"]

[Text] It was about three years ago. At a meeting between war veterans and officers I received a note, whose author asked: "Does it not seem to you that certain forces and figures eager for power are trying to defame, discredit, or even demoralize the Army? And now they are intimidating the people with the idea of a military coup and the establishment of a military dictatorship which parts company with democracy and perestroyka."

At the time I did not attach special importance to the question raised in the note. I answered it briefly, without entering into discussions. And regarding a military coup I remember I said: Who knows what may enter some people's heads.

Perhaps at the time that was precisely how the note's author should have been answered. Perhaps... But today... You read and hear what people are writing and saying about the Army and you are quite unable to avoid the thought that our Army has been overtaken by a great calamity, that its blackening and discrediting and the malevolent criticism of the officer corps and the generals has acquired the nature of a universal anti-Army psychosis striking the souls of thousands and thousands of people, especially young people. I do not think I shall be wrong if I say that the epicenter, the core, of this psychosis has been the drumming into the minds of our fellow citizens an awareness of the inevitability of a military coup. For some mass media it has become a kind of fashion to occasionally invite their millions of readers and listeners to taste a "dish" in which there frenziedly splutters and savagely crackles with piquant condiments the theme of... a military coup. A "possible" or "impossible" coup. A "peaceful" coup or an all-destroying coup. A terrible coup or a "democratic" one...

The month of September which has just ended was highly "indicative" in this respect. The reader had not had time to draw breath, so to speak, after mastering a big article not easy for everyone to grasp—"To the Market—Under Cover of the Army" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA)—whose author, apart from anything else, lays down the law this way and that about a possible military coup, before he, the reader, was presented with a fresh issue of the weekly MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI (No. 37). And on one page he is actually dumbstruck by a headline, picked out in large letters visible a mile off: "Military Coup." If you subscribe to the journal RODINA then, when you received its very belated fifth issue in early September, you probably thought: Here at least they have probably managed without a "military coup." Nothing of the kind! This publication too found room for an article whose author has not scorned to discuss the "threat of a military putsch" and a "neo-Stalinist coup" which lingers, you see, in connection with "the absence of a definitive agreement" between the "Army conservatives" and "the apparatus and the KGB."

To all this have been added (not without the assistance of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA) the rumors which have cast gloom on Moscow to the effect that "troops have already been brought in" to the capital and are allegedly waiting the signal to "carry out a coup which will make a bang over the whole world." With the connivance of the "extremely well informed" RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Deputy V. Urazhtsev the "question" of the coup which is allegedly being prepared was brought to the notice of the USSR Supreme Soviet by USSR People's Deputy S. Belozertsev. It is known how all this ended. The country's parliament instructed the relevant committees and commissions to carry out a parliamentary investigation into the "military coup" story.

It would seem that the soap bubble which had emerged on the crest of false rumors had broken. But no! Some 42 RSFSR deputies compiled an appeal to the servicemen. To what did they urge the citizens fulfilling their military duty to the Motherland? To more conscientious combat service? To the activation of perestroyka in the Army? To the adoption of a principled position with regard to any false rumors and anti-Army fabrications? Or perhaps to the buildup of aid to the countryside in bringing in the dying harvest? To our great regret and dismay, the people's elected representatives found nothing more topical or instructive than to address the servicemen with what was not only a highly dubious but also a deeply offensive appeal: "Do not use weapons against your own people." One asks what the authors of this apology for an "appeal" take Soviet soldiers for—the Soviet soldiers in whose hands our people have placed weapons for their own defense? What were the grounds for this step by the people's deputies, a step which in my view is devoid of common sense? Some political aims? Or perhaps the compilers of the appeal were also among the few who live only in expectation of a military coup and are in a state of abiding fear of it?

Incidentally, that may very well be so. After all, the fuelling of this fear and destructive forces' speculation on publicity for the "little idea" of a military coup did not begin today or yesterday. I think it will not be superfluous to take a look back and to try to track down who wound up and how the tangled ball labeled "military coup."

The subject of this coup was first "raised," if I am not mistaken, by the journal VEK XX I MIR, publishing a report on a "roundtable" discussion on the subject of "the Army and society." The journalist A. Nuykin, who spoke in the debate, raised the question obliquely, so to speak: "Who will the Army be with if they decide to abolish perestroyka in our country by violent means?" Nuykin does not rule out "the possibility of plots" "involving the military." In that case, he says, the Army will "have to make a choice."

Naturally, many people considered this question not only incorrect but also absurd and to some extent provocative. But the instigators in raising this question were obviously impatient to see how the broad public would react to it. As was to be expected, it did not react at all. Indeed, why complicate matters here. The Army, like the entire people, has already made its choice: It is in favor of perestroyka and the revolutionary renewal of society.

The weekly ARGUMENTY I FAKTY has not bypassed this subject. It published a reassuring statement on this score by a quite popular public figure. "I can assure you," he said, "that a coup d'etat is impossible. Either from the military or from individual Politburo members."

Perhaps this assurance did reassure some people. But not the OGONEK editorial office. Although the journal's chief editor used one of his columns to rebuke figures who "are continuing to promise us unfailing catastrophes and sometimes even provoke explosive feelings in society," he nonetheless allowed just such a figure to speak in the journal. Who do you think that figure was? A. Nuykin, of course. This time he composed a lengthy "open letter" to all "the Soviet Union's parasites" including, of course, "the military-industrial hawks." In this letter, more like a kind of "frightening memorandum," Nuykin predicted cataclysms and catastrophes and plots and coups of a kind the above-mentioned editor, who seems to have no liking for such prophesies, had never even dreamed of. And it was the Army and military citizens who were attacked more than anyone in this "memorandum." Nuykin warns, cautions, admonishes, and instructs. Consider, he says, that now "it is impossible to drive the people into the stall (?!) without... the Army." That the military will of course do nothing to save "our collapsing economy and dying nature." But they could have "an alternative program": a new iron curtain, new "intrigues of imperialism," and a new spiral of the arms race. In the event of a coup, Nuykin warns authoritatively, the military will not want to share power with anyone.

Complaining that so far he has received no sensible answer from the military to the question "who will the Army be with if someone tries to stop perestroyka by force," our journalist has plucked up truly enviable courage and stated: "For instance, to a similar question I would proudly (!) reply that when necessary I was prepared to take weapon in hand and defend perestroyka!"

Bravo, bravissimo! Only, having read this when the journal was being signed to press, it would have done the editor no harm to have asked Comrade Nuykin: But whom, which parasites of what hue, will you shoot, you brave man? Who will lie forever in the grave after your—it is to be supposed well aimed—submachine-gun fire? Who, with the weapons in your hands, may be driven into the former gulag camps?..

I do not know whether Andrey Nuykin would answer these questions. But his memorandum was given currency and OGONEK did its job—it launched one more heavy shell at the Army.

It looks as though since then Nuykin has acquired a reputation as a bold and authoritative specialist in the intimidation of the civilian population with the idea of a military coup. Otherwise the weekly MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI mentioned at the beginning of the article would hardly have given him a platform for such detailed consideration on such a tricky question. To all appearances Nuykin has rethought some things and now does not intend personally "to defend perestroyka weapon in hand." Moreover, he now does not even believe "in the reality of a military coup" and is convinced "for which he may be thanked) that "our Army is not thirsting for blood." But here is the paradox: Immediately, having discarded elimentary norms of morality and ethics, our journalist gives a lurid account of how he interrogated paratroopers about "whether they would shoot the people" and "twist off the heads of the supporters of perestroyka." And again the readers are intimidated with the idea of the introduction of martial law which is allegedly fraught with the danger of "the restoration of Stalinist-Brezhnevite socialism."

Of course both OGONEK and MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI have been quite successfully in kindling fears with their predictions of a military coup. Nonetheless it is perhaps the journal VEK XX I MIR which has shown itself to be more "impressive" than the others in this grim business. Its final issue for last year published a special collection of items under the joint headline "Militarism and Culture" representing, the editorial preface announces, "a kind of readers' debate by mail" which raises previously "untouchable questions" connected with "aspects of the USSR's defense policy." One of the most "untouchable" questions for the editorial office was undoubtedly the question of the possibility of a military coup. It is this question which dominates the article by Voronezh historian V. Voronov. The entire article as a whole and each of its arguments and provisions is imbued with unconcealed hostility and indeed hatred toward the Army.

For instance, what is the worth of the author's following sayings: "The military have an intensifying desire to introduce order at once (in the country, of course—I.S.) by banging their iron fist"; "the danger of a military coup is quite great"; "a coup and the establishment of a military-type dictatorship are entirely possible." The Voronezh historian goes so far as to say that even "the staffs created to combat crime are entirely capable," he believes, "of becoming headquarters for a coup and organs of a new dictatorship..."

And this says it all, as the saying goes. According to Voronov, the only thing left to do is sit around and await the thunder of this terrifying occurrence.

The rumormongers of the likelihood of a military coup go all out discussing possible candidates who are most likely to head the leadership of such an adventurist action. According to another historian—Liliya Shevtsova—writing in RODINA, they mention "several young and not so young generals" who, if they were to "get down to the job," would actually complete it. In this context, the editorial office of the weekly ARGUMENTY I FAKTY decided to approach Colonel General B. Gromov who, according to rumors, is named as a military man "capable of heading a coup." This is what the general told the correspondent in reply: "I think that the people spreading such rumors are not quite there. I love my motherland and my people not less and possibly more than anyone else, I am aware of the real cost of the blood shed by our soldiers and by any person in general. What sort of coup can they be talking about? Let me repeat once more—this is a totally unfounded idiocy, and maybe even a policy pursued by certain circles which find the Army, in the conditions of perestroyka, a thorn in their side."

This reply requires no comment. But it offers food for thought. This is what I mean.

Is it likely that the authors of these publications—one would assume them to be educated people, enriched by life's experience to a certain extent, capable of telling the difference between white and black—never sense the need to look at the army, their own country's army, with a benevolent, trustful, and sympathetic eye? Is it likely that they have never thought, for example, of whether an officer can calmly and confidently perform his service with the blatant lack of social protection breathing down his neck and freezing his soul? If he knows that there are about 200,000 servicemen without a roof over their heads, roaming with their families from one privately rented apartment to another or vegetating in tents? Would it not be better if those selfsame people's deputies, instead of issuing insulting "appeals" to servicemen, were to issue an insistent appeal to the country's local soviets: Make sure that you provide more than 25,000 apartments for cadre officers and NCO's and 30,000 apartments for reservists?

And another question. Why is it that those who totally groundlessly depict our Army as some sort of military coup force, remain deaf and blind to the shameful attempts to label Soviet soldiers as "occupiers and conquerors." After all, this label—which causes distressing pain among millions of people—is bandied in numerous press organs and radio and television programs in the Baltics, the Transcaucasus, and several western oblasts in the Ukraine. People sense a burning pain in their hearts caused by the barbaric destruction of monuments to liberator soldiers and heroes of the Great Patriotic War in a series of regions. If the Army's critics were really concerned about its renewal and consolidation, they would look beyond the false oratory about a military coup and would perceive how the long-established honor of military service and the sacred nature of military duty are being destroyed under the influence of anti-Army publications and programs, of sickening fabrications about "Soviet occupiers." They would perceive how, as a result of all this, some republics are in essence turning into barracks for deserters who have betrayed their oath to the motherland and have abandoned their military posts of their own accord.

I will let readers judge for themselves how the flow of fabrications about the threat of a military coup stands against the background of all this. But I would like to touch upon the question of who, which "certain forces," needs all this and finds it advantageous.

We often say: Perestroyka is a revolution. But do we always ponder the fact that it, just like any other revolution, will not succeed without struggle, without a clash between democratic, progressive, and reactionary forces, between revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces, without ultimately a struggle for power? It is power that counterrevolutionary forces strive for.

At this point, readers would be entitled to ask: Where has the author discovered these forces? I would answer: In the Russian Democratic Forum, for example. Take a look at its "Action Program-90." You will learn that the goals of "democrats" from this forum are quite far removed from our people's socialist choice, from perestroyka's ideals, from the consolidation, rallying, accord, and cooperation of all strata of our society at the present crucial stage in the country's life. Their goals are: To push the CPSU out of the political arena. To liquidate kolkhozes [collective farms] and sovkhozes [state farms]. To hold a political general strike demanding the government's resignation. To dissolve the Congress of USSR People's Deputies ahead of schedule. To proclaim 7 November a day of national disaster. To cancel the celebration of the October Revolution anniversary. To participate most actively in organizing and carrying out the demolition of monuments to K. Marx, F. Engels, V.I. Lenin, Ya.M. Sverdlov, F.E. Dzerzhinskiy, and "other ideologists of the former criminal regime."

Without mincing words, this is a counterrevolutionary program aimed at effecting a coup d'etat whose purpose is to ensure the coming to power of forces striving to destroy Soviet power and the Soviet system down to their foundations, and to build who knows what sociopolitical system on their ruins in the country.

But where does the Army come into all this? This is where. Some "democrats" are incessantly claiming that the attainment of their goals would supposedly avert the most dreadful danger—a military coup, which would supposedly stifle democracy and establish a totalitarian regime. But this is nothing but a blatantly false and cynical pretext. Militant "democrats" are not so naive as to believe that a military coup is a realistic option. They are frightened not by a mythical military coup but by the stance the Army is likely to take as regards the goals and actions of "democrats" from the Russian Forum and others of their ilk. This is why the efforts by a few dozen of these "democrats" are aimed at demoralizing the Army to the accompaniment of anti-Army cacophony, to make the people mistrust it, and to put it in the position of a neutral force in an extreme political situation.

This is how it has been for ages: Whenever a danger hangs above people's heads, threatening their lives, their homes, their present, and their future, they look at the Army first and foremost. And if our Army today has found itself the focus of public attention, the reason is not only and not so much the fact that it is somehow to blame. It is the fact that, in today's complex, tense, and at time explosive situation, at this crucial watershed in the country's history, the people perceive their Army as the force capable of protecting them from rampant violence, of thwarting the attempts by reactionary and counterrevolutionary forces to drive them back into the morass of bloody conflicts and internecine fighting. The people would like to have no doubts that their Army will, as in the past, be with them always and in everything, that it will reliably ensure their safety and peaceful conditions for the capital repairs to our social home and for bringing about a life that will be in all respects worthy of man.

Baltic Republics

Baltic Premiers To Meet, Discuss Common Policy

LD0410231490 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene, speaking today in the legislature, announced that the premiers of the three Baltic states and some ministers will meet tomorrow in the Latvian town of Jurmala. Discussions on the common policy of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in relations with the East will take place.

Kazimiera Prunskiene also announced that she has received a letter from Russian Prime Minister Silayev on measures to protect Lithuania's internal market. The prime minister described this letter as not being exceptionally polite.

Prison Strike in Estonia Enters Third Day

LD0410185290 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Albert Maloveryan]

[Text] Tallinn October 4 TASS—A strike in Estonia's correctional labour institutions is in its third day. Prisoners are refusing to eat and to work. Women and children, who are kept separately, are not taking part in the strike.

A letter sent by them to the republican government says that the action is a continuation of the July hunger strike, because none of the demands put forward by prisoners at that time had been satisfied. The absence of basic conveniences is one of the reasons for the unrest. Some 2,500 people are kept in the Vazelemma zone, while, according to norms, their number should not exceed 600.

According to specialists, the creation of normal living conditions through building new barracks with single cells will cost 70 to 80 million roubles. At present this sum cannot be allocated from the state budget.

The problem of prisoners' employment and wages has been acute in correctional labour institutions during the past several years. Half of their wages goes to the state. Many prisoners spend the rest of the money on paying alimony and compensating for the damage inflicted by them.

The creation of a government commission for examining prisoners' claims and complaints was announced on Wednesday. The commission will also assess the proposal to declare an amnesty, because many of the prisoners were convicted during the stagnation period on the basis of the laws which, they believe, are obsolete.

Estonian Rail Charges Rise To Compensate Workers

LD0410163390 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] As is already known, Estonia has decided to independently increase retail prices for foodstuffs. Expenses connected with this increase will be compensated only for those inhabitants of the republic who work at enterprises and organizations of republican and local subordination. There is no such compensation allocated for railway workers as they are regarded as employees of a union. In order to defray the expenses caused by the increase in retail prices, the Ministry of Railways is obliged to raise passenger tariffs for local travel on Estonian territory by 30 percent from 1 November this year; stop selling season tickets; and increase rates for the marshalling of carriages, for storing loads and for loading and unloading. Money made from this will go toward compensating the railway workers' costs.

Estonian Government Position on Border Exercise

90UN2893A Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 5 Sep 90 p 1

["The Position of the Government of the Estonian Republic With Respect to the 'Kaitseliit' Action Carried Out Under Cover of Extended Headquarters Exercises on the Previous Border of the Estonian Republic"]

[Text] On the morning of Sunday 2 September this year "Kaitseliit" [Defense League] carried out so-called headquarters exercises. During the course of these actions, border markers and barriers were set up and guards were mounted on the former border of the Estonian Republic near the village of Komarovka on the territory of Leningrad Oblast. An attempt was made to conduct a similar act on the territory of Pskov Oblast.

Naturally this action evoked a sharp reaction from the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR], including from its leadership. During the course of consultations between the government of the Estonian Republic and the leader of Leningrad Oblast it was explained to the latter that it was not a question of official measures undertaken by the Estonian Republic. Agreement was reached to refrain from the use of force while preventing unsanctioned actions.

The Government of the Estonian Republic states that "Kaitseliit" as a public organization has nothing to do with the state border which is subject to legal regulation. The geographical location of the state border and the conditions under which it is protected are determined by legal means. Independence is impermissible in this sphere. The action by "Kaitseliit" was conspiratorial, but at the same time it coincided with talks with the Soviet Union, the RSFSR, Leningrad, and Leningrad Oblast. The coincidence of the independent installation of border signs with the talks with Leningrad—at which agreement is expected in the near future, including agreement on the economic border—is especially noticeable. The provocation on the border, with the attempt to set the position of democratic forces in Estonia and Russia in opposition, objectively affected the course of the negotiations. The step taken by "Kaitseliit" also reduces the trust of democratic forces in Russia with respect to the process of establishing an independent Estonia and deepens chauvinist sentiments in the border areas between the territory of Estonia and the RSFSR and in northeast Estonia where some of the Russian-speaking population has still not defined itself politically. This event in no way helps them to understand Estonia's real goals.

The Government of the Estonian Republic notes that in accordance with generally recognized principles of diplomatic practice, the sides refrain from unilateral actions during negotiations because they may hamper the normal course of negotiations. In the case of the 2 September incident the rules of traditional respectful conduct toward neighbors were violated.

Border questions must be resolved not by methods of force but only at the negotiating table. Justice will prevail in this matter only if the two sides recognize it.

The action by "Kaitseliit" can be assessed as an attempt to put pressure on the Estonian Supreme Soviet and Government, first and foremost in the domestic aspect. These events also confirm the opinion of the government that it is necessary to establish control at the border. The state must guarantee that similar independent measures are not repeated. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has been assigned the task of preventing similar actions in the future, and if required of consulting with neighboring regions on such matters.

The government expresses the hope that all the inhabitants of Estonia will cooperate in preventing actions that hamper or undermine the course of the negotiations being conducted in the interests of the restoration of Estonia's independence.

[Signed] The Government of the Estonian Republic

Estonian Government Issues Appeal on Northeast

90UN2894A Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 8 Sep 90 p 1

["An Appeal From the Government" signed by E. Savisaar, chairman of the government of the Estonian Republic]

[Text] The Government of the Estonian Republic is following the development of the situation in the northeastern regions of the republic with a great deal of concern. The condition of the economy, the social sphere, and ecology cannot fail to cause alarm. This is why three times in the four months of work of the new cabinet we discussed in government meetings various aspects of the entire complex of problems of the northeast. A decree was adopted concerning urgent measures for normalizing the socioeconomic and ecological situation in the region; a government commission has been created and is working to create a free economic zone in Narva; and questions of the development of the northeast are being discussed separately in the negotiations being conducted with Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast.

At the same time many serious problems of this region such as the prospects for the development of industry and the social sphere, improvement of working conditions, and increasing wages depend largely on the position of the Union departments that have jurisdiction over many of the labor collectives of this region, and their desire to solve these problems. But the Union departments unfortunately are engaged in a struggle for self-preservation and survival under the conditions of the demonopolization of the national economy which has begun.

While well understanding the difficult situation in which workers of industrial enterprises of the northeastern part of the republic have found themselves and wishing to exert an influence in solving the crucial problems, the government of Estonia appeals to labor collectives, trade union committees, enterprise administrations, executive committees of city soviets, and leaders of democratic movements of this region to hold an advisory roundtable meeting on 10 September in Tallinn.

[Signed] E. Savisaar, chairman of the Government of the Estonian Republic

Non-Latvian Ministers Walk Out Of Legislature

LD0410144190 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Non-Latvian MPs have staged a walkout in the Latvian parliament in Riga as it decided to cancel a number of official Soviet holidays, including those of the October revolution of 7 and 8 November and Victory Day on 9 May. However, parliament brought in other red letter days including Easter and Christmas and St John the Baptist Day in June. It also set 14 June and 25 March to commemorate what was described as the victims of the Communist terror.

Situation in Latvian Prosecutors Office Examined

LD0410123990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Report by station correspondent Ninel Meshkun]

[Text] [Meshkhun] The Latvian Supreme Soviet has appointed Janis Krasnich, former deputy public prosecutor of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR], procurator-general of the Latvian Republic. Thus the situation in the Lithuanian Republic is being repeated in Latvia; working here at one and the same time as procurator-general of the SSR is a public prosecutor who has not been released from his duties and who has protested and a reappointed one henceforth also being called procurator-general of the republic. [In the following recording] I am speaking with Andrejs Krastins, deputy chairman of the Latvian Republic Supreme Soviet.

[Begin recording] [Meshkun] What do you think brought about this situation?

[Krastins] Well, the situation has been brought about by the effective legislation of the Latvian Republic. In as much as in its time it was called the Latvian SSR, amendments to the Constitution were effected by that Supreme Soviet of the previous convocation where it was pointed out that the Latvian Public Prosecutor's Office is appointed by the Latvian Supreme Soviet. Now especially after the declaration of 4 May, when the Latvian Republic proclaimed its independence, it is natural that an independent state has to exercise real independence by means of independent state structures. Naturally one of the most important structures is the Public Prosecutor's Office, and apart from that, this also probably corresponds to the recent comments by the USSR leadership which even recognizes Union republics as sovereign states. This is even written in the USSR Constitution. Well, a sovereign state has the right to its own sovereign Public Prosecutor's Office.

So the constitutional article on the Public Prosecutor's Office has been implemented. Apart from this, the tenet adopted by the Supreme Soviet on the supervisory function of the Public Prosecutor's Office in the Latvian Republic has been executed. [end recording]

[Meshkhun] Here is the viewpoint of Valentin Dauksis, public prosecutor of the Latvian SSR, and Andrejs Reinieks his first deputy on this situation.

[Begin recording] [Dauksis] The situation is very complicated. On 26 August this year, the Latvian Republic Supreme Soviet adopted a law on the supervisory function of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the republic, placing upon it, on the bodies of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Latvian Republic, the full supervisory function of the Public Prosecutor's Office over the territory of the republic.

[Meshkhun] What in your view brought about this situation?

[Dauksis] The situation has been brought about by the fact that, by way of adopting the law on the supervisory function of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Latvian Republic, an artificial duality of power has been created, that is there are actually two public Prosecutor's Offices which are operating. The USSR Public Prosecutor's Office, which is being represented here in our republic by the Latvian SSR Public Prosecutor's Office, is executing its functions to the full on the basis of the law and on the basis of the Constitution, and for this reason should function and work.

The creation of a parallel structure gives rise to confusion and incomprehension among people, and on the whole both belittle the significance of the law and undermines the foundations of legality. [end recording]

Latvia Sets Quotas, Restrictions on Exports

LD0410162190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Riga, 4 Oct (LETA-TASS)—Quotas have been established in Latvia for the export of products and goods to other republics of the Soviet Union. Enterprises and cooperatives will be able to supply their partners with raw timber, chipboard, cut timber, furniture, meat and meat products, cement, bricks, mink, polar fox and [ordinary] fox pelts, and fur articles within the limits of the restrictions. Licenses are required in any case. Individuals are forbidden to export 43 kinds of produce and goods. These include refrigerators, televisions, video recorders, building materials, pianos, mopeds, motorcycles, sewing and washing machines, furniture, carpets, and all imported and children's goods. Foodstuffs, to a maximum value of 20 rubles, can be taken out through customs posts as well as no more than one liter of alcoholic beverages and one package of medical items of each kind per person.

Latvia Appoints Charge d'Affaires to Lithuania

LD0410211590 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 0530 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Alberts Sarkanis, charge d'affaires [pilnvarotais lietvedis] of the Republic of Latvia to the Republic of Lithuania, is leaving today for Vilnius. He is the first official Latvian diplomatic representative abroad to be appointed since the adoption of the declaration of independence on 4 May this year. The official accreditation of the Latvian charge d'affaires in Vilnius will take place on Wednesday, 10 October.

Latvia, Turkmenia Sign Cooperation Agreement

LD0410211890 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An agreement on the development of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between Latvia and the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic has been signed in Riga. According to the document the sides have decided to maintain the volume of their reciprocal trade in 1991 at this year's level.

Landsbergis, Prunskiene Address Supreme Council

LD0410175490

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 0800 GMT on 4 October carries a 181-minute live relay of the plenary session of the Lithuanian Supreme Council. The Vilnius radio correspondent, Janina Mecelicaite, notes that several reports will be broadcast live. She notes the first report concerns the agenda. Bronislovas Kuzmickas, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council, chairs the session.

Kuzmickas says the agenda will be distributed to the deputies. The agenda is listed as follows:

1. Vote to be taken on the disciplinary responsibility of the republican procurators office; salaries for the procurator's office staff.

2. Draft amendments to the criminal code of the Republic of Lithuania. After the recess two reports will be made: by Vytautus Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council, and Kazimiera Prunskiene, prime minister.

3. Amendments to the law on mass media.

4. Draft law on income tax.

5. Concerning proposals by the state commission on problems in eastern Lithuania. A report will be made by Romualdas Ozolas, deputy prime minister

The agenda for 5 October's session is then given. The chairman notes deputies will meet electors on Saturday 6 October. A recess is then called.

At 1000 GMT the live relay of the session resumes. Announcements concerning deputies' meeting with electors continue.

At 1007 GMT Landsbergis begins his 33-minute report. He says he will be speaking about his meetings in the Kremlin but as there are some confidential aspects to the meetings they will not be addressed in public. Reception is poor; when reception improves Landsbergis is saying: "Today I would like to describe to a certain extent what the current political situation in our relations with the Soviet Union is.

"We remember negotiations—we have been using this term since the very beginning, since March, and later we used the term dialogue and consultations which is virtually the same—have always been our objective, the objective which we had constantly mentioned and declared as a method of settling the relations. Other methods for settling relations had been proposed to us to return back, to turn back the wheel of history in other words, to give in to diktat and ultimatums and so on. We remember all this.

"We have been striving to start a constructive dialogue between authorized representatives from Lithuania and the Soviet Union. We have been striving for this through all possible diplomatic channels and means of legislative struggle."

Landsbergis says the content of most of these documents was known to the general public. He notes: "We remember the position adopted by the Soviet Union which lasted for a rather long period of time and which almost invariably or with some nuances would spring back to the same demand, to annul the Act of Independence and other documents of 11 March. However, all this was later turned into a very simple formula: return to the 10th of March. We all remember this formula and we had always very unambigously responded to this that the impossible was demanded from us, and therefore these were not talks, and neither was this a dialogue."

Landsbergis speaks about the improved situation after Kazimiera Prunskiene's trips to the West and her meetings with the leaders of most important states in the world. He says: "The result of her trip was the initiative of President Bush and a letter by leaders of two states to the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I mean a letter by President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl in which a certain new formula appeared which was already acceptable to us, which namely was to suspend the consequences of the act. This was not yet acceptable to the opposite side. To various demands placed on us to turn back, or to renounce our decisions—decisions which had become a legal act—we responded to this with this intermediate formula while being convinced at the same time that at this point we started proceeding along the most constructive path in our aspirations to reach a dialogue; at the same time we kept reiterating that we could not obey ultimatums."

Landsbergis speaks about the United States granting the USSR the status of the most favored trading partner and what strings were attached to this. Then he speaks about the current status of the Lithuanian issue. He notes: "Although this process has been hampered by the events in the Persian Gulf and by other conflicting interests, life continues however. Domestic problems in the Soviet Union and relations with the United States cannot be determined by events in Kuwait or the Persian Gulf although this had set up a new context." Landsbergis later notes: "The agreements which had been started by President Bush and Gorbachev and which will have to be discussed at the U.S Congress, inevitably implicate the still present and pressing issue of Lithuania.

"We probably also noticed that after a certain restraint and caution and even discipline in attention after the focus of attention had been shifted to the Persian Gulf, European states—and especially smaller ones like Scandanavian states—began to demonstrate their active interest in the Baltic states."

Speaking about the meeting in the Kremlin, Landsbergis says: "There is no doubt this is a matter of a certain stage. It is matter of a certain stage by virtue of what had happened, a meeting between official state delegations had taken place. It is not that important how we label it—we agreed to term it as consultations, meetings—but rather the fact that we have termed the objective of these consultations and meetings which will be continued. An agreement has been reached on this when the schedule is ready. The objective of these consultations and meetings has been termed.

"The side of the Soviet Union wanted to term it, even with some emphasis, to label it with one word: negotiations. Perhaps the date of these negotiations seem to be very pressing to the opposite side and it would be possible to mark it with today's date.

"Of course as always we want that the negotiations were genuinely [word indistinct], that real confirmation of the status of both sides was achieved. Having inequality in rights of such proportions between both sides—which has been created during 50 years and which is stil existing in Lithuania—a minimal legal equality in rights should be determined before the start of the negotiations. To this purpose we have set up a draft introductory protocol.

"We knew, and therefore we were not surprised, the opposite side would rather not have such a protocol. They would rather it did not exist. They regard that this is setting preconditions on our part."

Landsbergis continues: "We have to say, since they mentioned it, that we could name a great number of very terrible preconditions which have already been imposed on us." Landsbergis says that the Soviet Union could annul or at least suspend the act adopted by the Soviet legislature in September 1940. He also mentions the issues of borders, the presence of the armed forces, visas, and other issues which were also listed as clear features of disparity in rights which had been imposed on Lithuania. He says that at this point a certain shift in the position of the opposite side, or maybe benevolence was shown. "Therefore the term negotiations and not any other word is being used and [words indistinct] as a real objective. This word is also used in the joint communique."

Landsbergis continues: "The meeting was rather protracted and to a great extent constructive. We felt that a rather considerable reservation from the opposite side was present, perhaps a lack of ability to grasp the situation and a reluctance to recognize this situation. Perhaps it was simply a habit of looking down on one of their own republics. Of course we have to understand this because they are used to this.

"Yet at the same time there was a considerable amount of constructiveness, as I have already mentioned, and a willingness to come to an agreement as well as benevolence—at least on the part of some members of the opposite delegation."

The debates were not easy, Landsbergis continues. The atmosphere was not oppressive. He hopes that other delegates will confirm that this is not only his personal opinion. The atmosphere was businesslike and therefore he says they were not in the position of supplicant. They were not some sort of offender; they were simply people on both sides with a state problem on our hands. The problem of regulating state relations was presented from both sides.

"One of the issues today is how to pay the increased state pensions which the Soviet Union decided to pay to Great Patriotic War veterans who are supported and protected by the Soviet Union. These people also reside in Lithuania."

"It was not easy to come to an agreement concerning economic relations with the Soviet Union in 1991, which will be formed by means of direct horizontal links and not by vertical means as was the case for 50 or 45 years. Here the old habitual thinking and way of looking at things had its effect, so we had to return to the same issue many times. The most important thing is that both sides understood that an agreement should be reached on this."

Reception becomes unmonitorable.

When reception improves at 1040 GMT Lithuanian Premier Kazimiera Prunskiene is heard speaking. She says: "I think you would be interested in hearing [word indistinct] how the dialogue took place on specific issues about which agreement was reached one way or another.

"About half of the conversation was devoted to economic matters, and above all to future economic ties between the Republic of Lithuanian and the Soviet Union. As a result, the communique contains a passage which we proposed on agreement to continue work on bilateral trade and economic relations in 1991. The fact that the matter concerns only 1991, I think, will be understandable to you because basically many changes may take place [word indistinct] to the market. Therefore both sides could not today have in mind a longer period of time. But this is an additional moment which [words indistinct].

"The most important thing, as we understood, is that the Soviet Union's delegation and its chairman started in a sufficiently active and interested manner to formulate the passage which would mean that the partner of the Republic of Lithuania next year remains above all the Union's [words indistinct]. But of course there are many various nuances in all this and I will mention some of them.

"First of all, I can say today whether this formulation can be regarded as profitable because it is not clear what will happen in the future and what we are going to achieve in the process of further work. Being aware of what is happening in the Soviet Union, of what is happening in the relations of the Soviet Union's central government with individual republics, above all with Russia's leadership, we may easily understand that today it is not clear what competence in the sphere of the economy, first of all resources [word indistinct], the distribution of resources will belong to [passage indistinct]. It is natural that the Soviet Government is not sure which competence will be chosen by it. [passage indistinct].

"Speaking of individual autonomous republics within Russia, Prime Minister Ryzhkov [passage indistinct]. This formula entered in the communique means to us that we will have to [word indistinct] and find a means of action between two extremities.

"One extremity would be to completely ignore the Soviet Union and its central government as the 13th subject, besides those 12 which I already mention. I mentioned this 13th subject also in the discussion the day before yesterday. [passage indistinct].

"Another extreme case would be if we ignore [words indistinct] limiting ourselves to agreements with 12 republics. I am not mentioning here Latvia and Estonia which have decided to remain outside the Soviet Union, that is these would be different relations, for instance in the Baltic market. They could be obviously dangerous in that remaining within the competence of the central government [passage indistinct] both with individual republics of the Soviet Union, first of all the Russian Federation, it would mean that we would be taking a risk of remaining without certain resources. [passage indistinct]

"A line has been introduced into the communique which essentially means that more intensive work is to take place. [passage indistinct]

"I would like to stress the transportation sphere. There is no doubt that in 1991 it will be decentralized within the framework of the Soviet Union. Our transportation minister has received an instruction to draw up a scheme on how to cooperate with the Soviet Transport Ministry on the principle of partnership on the one hand, and on the other hand, ensuring the necessary services by concluding an agreement on resources with the Union republics. [passage indistinct]

"We expect there will be many issues which will have to be evaluated from both the political and economic point of view. [passage indistinct]

"Before the next meeting there may be many contacts. We agreed to regulate the problems of economic protection of the borders, the customs system, and the application of licenses during the present period during the period of negotiations. It would seem from this consultative conversation that the other side is inclined to carry on with the dialogue and seek solutions. We have agreed with Gerashchenko, the governor of the USSR State Bank, that in the near future there will be a dialogue with Baldisis, the chairman of the Lithuanian Bank, esteemed on corresponding bank matters. [passage indistinct] I am glad that the delegation's first meetings and first work—I would not exaggerate by saying—were sufficiently successful and harmonious and this is a prerequisite for being able to advance well toward the beginning of the negotiations."

Prunskiene concluded her speech at 1101 GMT at which time a recess in the proceedings was announced.

Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian was not observed to resume a live relay of the Lithuanian Supreme Council proceedings after the 1101 GMT recess announcement.

Lithuanians Condemn CPSU-Backed 'Incitement'

LD0410231590 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian
2200 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] The Lithuanian legislature's presidium and government today published a joint statement. It says that the consultations about negotiations which started in Moscow make it possible to hope that the Republc of Lithuania will soon become a politically independent state friendly with the Soviet Union.

However the statement points out that some groups supported by the Soviet Union are attempting to divide the unity of Lithuania's people, alleging that the rights of national minorities are being trampled on in the country. They are attempting to create Polish autonomy on the territory of the Republc of Lithuania. The responsibility for such incitement lies with the Soviet Union's conservative circles, and above all with the Soviet Communist Party.

The legislative presidium and the government state that disinformation about alleged violation of the rights of national minorities has put one aim: to thwart the upcoming negotiations between Lithuania and the Soviet Union, to bar the way to complete restoration of independence.

The statement points out that the Lithuanian leadership is pursuing and will pursue a policy ensuring the rights and [word indistinct] potentialities of all national communities. It is stressed at the same time that the Republc of Lithuania will continue to defend its political and territorial integrity and will not give up the path to independence.

New Law Bars All-Union Parties in Lithuania

LD0410112590 Moscow Television Service in Russian
0930 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Report by correspondent S. Chekalin from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Lithuanian legislature has adopted a law on political parties. It states that the parties of other states, and consequently the CPSU, cannot operate on the republic's territory.

[Chekalin] There are over 6,000 Communists of Klaipeda at the port, at the ship-building factory, the Baltiya factory, and other enterprises and institutions, and the number of members of the CPL-CPSU [Communist Party of Lithuania (CPSU)] has recently been growing. What is the reason for this fact? Probably because in the atmosphere of increasingly bitter separatism, people—especially the Russian-speaking population—feel vulnerable and are striving for consolidation and are seeking support. The Klaipeda gorkom [city party committee] of the CPL-CPSU has been leading the movement for the defense of human rights, and opposes extremism and vandalism. Its small apparatus works selflessly in the most difficult of conditions. It is precisely they, the Communists of Lithuania, CPSU, such as Juozas Grebiskauskas, first secretary of the gorkom and CPSU Central Committee member, and Secretary Valeriy Nikolenko, who are affected by the new law on political parties.

[Begin Nikolenko recording] In effect the adoption of this law puts the Communist Party of Lithuania, CPSU, outside the law. Beginning tomorrow, I, as a professional party worker and party member, may be according to this law liable under administrative or criminal law. Communists at enterprises may even be dismissed from their jobs. All this essentially contradicts the Universal Declartion of Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly. [end recording]

Communists Protest Party Law

PM0410151290 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
4 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Law on... 'Others'"]

[Text] The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee (CPSU) has issued a statement on the new law on political parties recently adopted by the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet. The statement notes that the Supreme Soviet is helping to further fuel political tension in the republic and doing its utmost to establish a totalitarian regime and deepen society's split on sociopolitical, philosophical, ethnic, and other grounds. In this policy a definite role is assigned to the new law on political parties adopted by the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet on 25 September 1990 which is aimed at inflaming disagreements between parties in conditions of the multiparty political system.

The leaders of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and affiliated organizations like to stress what they call the democratic character of the present Lithuanian state and its organs. However, the law on political parties was adopted far from democratically and without discussion by the broad public. There were no consultations on the draft of this law even with leaders of the political parties operating in the republic now.

The antidemocratic nature of the law on political parties is due primarily to its legal invalidity, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee statement notes. It aims to infringe the human rights universally acknowledged by the world community because it sets restrictions on the professional activity of people dependent on their party membership, encroaches on the freedom of thought and conscience of people of any party political orientation, and bans the association of people in party organizations in labor collectives—society's primary nuclei. This law makes it valid and legitimate to persecute people for unorthodox thinking, manipulate their consciousness, and violate human rights in Lithuania.

The law on political parties envisages not democratic development but the bureaucratic restriction of their activity. According to this law, state organs may interfere for any reason in the internal affairs of political parties. The law also makes it impossible for any political party to take a stand on domestic or foreign policy problems which is different from the official position. Finally, it enables state organs to arbitrarily ban any political party by declaring it "foreign" without properly disclosing what that concept means.

The authors of the law base themselves mainly on their own political illusions and do not take into account the actual state of affairs. They forget that since 11 March 1990 the sociopolitical situation in Lithuania has become largely uncontrollable and that the Third Congress of USSR People's Deputies adopted a resolution on reactivating the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic and USSR Constitutions on the republic's territory. The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet's 25 September 1990 law on political parties is in fact an incitement to moral terror, political blackmail, and the suppression of unorthodox thinking. It will merely promote the further development of lawlessness in Lithuania.

The law on political parties is new evidence of the authoritarian orientation of the most reactionary circles of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet. The Lithuanian Communist Party (CPSU) cannot accept this extremely dangerous trend. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee calls for the unification and cohesion of all progressive, democratic, and patriotic forces in the republic and all people of good will for joint actions in defense of democratic traditions and the working people's gains and vital interests. At this anxious time we appeal to members of all political parties, organizations, and socialist and democratic movements to increase their cooperation and form a united front to protect and defend democracy, humanism, and social justice.

Landsbergis Comments on German Unification

LD0410094190 Vilnius International Service
in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] Open borders, open hearts—Germany is one nation. Germany has been waiting for this moment for 45 years. It is an event of great importance to the world, Europe, and also to Lithuania. This was how Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian legislature, described the rebirth of a united Germany .

Speaking on national television he expressed his belief that this state will favor the striving of the Baltic states for independence, recalling that the former West Germany never recognized their annexation. Vytautas Landsbergis also noted that the documents constituting the basis for Germany's unification firmly set its borders. Thus there are no grounds for anxiety and speculation about the Klaipeda territory. There are no obstacles to interstate relations between Lithuania and Germany. We welcome Germany's unification as a great step toward the elimination of the consequences of World War II, but we remind that this is not the last step. The last step will be the complete consolidation of independence in Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, said Lithuanian parliament chairman Vytautas Landsbergis.

Lithuanian Presidium Discusses Illegal Dismissals

LD0410092490 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2000 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] A meeting of the Republic of Lithuania Supreme Council Presidium was held today. It was chaired by Vytautas Landsbergis, the chairman of the Supreme Council. The meeting discussed the illegal dismissal of people from their posts. The heads of the Ministries of Social Insurance and Justice, the Supreme Court, and the Procuracy were advised to submit to the commission of health services and social affairs and the commission of the citizens' rights and nationalities of the Supreme Council their conclusions on how these matters should be solved.

Kazimieras Antanavicius, chairman of the economic commission of the Supreme Council, submitted the main alternatives of economic reform. The meeting decided to brief the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on them. The meeting also examined urgent problems of Eastern Lithuania and other questions.

4 Oct Lithuanian Government Session Reported

LD0410221790 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2020 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] A meeting of the Lithuanian Government was held today. It was chaired by Kazimiera Prunskiene. Information by Minister of Agriculture Vytautas Knasys on a draft decision on the allocation for agricultural workers of two-three hectares of land in accordance with the resolution of the Supreme Council, and also on the harvest and the purchase of agricultural products, was heard.

The question of how the ministries and departments fulfill the government instruction concerning defense of the market was also discussed. The ministries were instructed to draw up drafts on problems discussed at the consultations between the Republic of Lithuania and the USSR on pensions to the participants in the Great Patriotic War residing in Lithuania, on bilateral trade, and economic relations in the coming year.

Draft Dodging, Monument Damage Noted in Siauliai

PM0410153290 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by Captain Third Rank V. Yermolin under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Military Commissar: 'The Fall Draft Will Be Disrupted....'"]

[Text] Siauliai, 1 Oct—Last week a group of teenage hooligans organized an anti-Soviet outrage on the city's central square in front of the windows of the local self-government building—the former ispolkom [soviet executive committee]. It was the memorial to soldier-liberators which suffered on that occasion. Rubber car tires were placed around the base of the monument and set on fire.

This act was the logical continuation of the "war against monuments" which the local authorities have been actively waging. Memorials to Lenin and prominent figures of the Lithuanian Communist movement have already been taken down in the city.

City hall is urgently restoring the profaned monument to its proper shape. But its fate is already decided—it has been assigned a spot in the local cemetery.

As is well known, young people are the favorite material for the organizers of such spectacles. They combine maximum enthusiasm with minimal critical understanding of their own actions. And there is also the chance to dodge the draft.

Colonel I. Gliznutsa, military commissar of Siauliai, described the current situation in these terms:

"The fall draft will be disrupted. That is already clear by now. Our task is to help those who are frightened and seek a way out of the situation. We have already sent out notifications by post. But additionally officers of the military commissariat will be calling at the homes of draftees. They will explain the legal aspect of the draft and the consequences of refusing to serve. Activists of the territorial protection department are preparing to conduct the draft in parallel with us. This has already been reported in the press."

But for the time being the young people are enjoying a happy, carefree civilian existence, smashing monuments and swigging beer on picket lines. All the more so when the Law stays silent. And it has for a long time now.

Lithuanian 'Fascist' Party Conference Reported

LD0410173590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] In Vilnius there was a conference of the Union of Lithuanian Tautininkai. This union is a reactionary fascist party of the big city and rural bourgeoisie which existed in Lithuania from 1924-40. The Tautininkai were the first at that time to start terrorist actions against democratic forces. Having become the ruling party in

1936 they banned the activities of all opposition organizations. Smetona, the president of bourgeois Lithuania, was one of the leaders of the Union of Tautininkai. In the rules of this political organization which were adopted at the conference, it says that only citizens of Lithuania can be members. Its program says that the aim of activities of the Tautininkai is the freedom and prosperity of the Lithuanian people, which can be attained only in an independent state.

The union's continuity can been felt everywhere. The chairman elected is a distant relation of the president of bourgeois Lithuania, a republican television director named Smetona.

Freedom League Urges Vilnius Government Resign

LD0410094790 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2200 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] The Lithuanian Freedom League has made public a statement addressed to the radical members of the legislature. This document is, most probably, a reply to a statement made two days ago by Prime Minister Kazimiere Prunskiene in which she denounces acts against her cabinet.

In today's statement the Freedom League reiterates demands the prime minister should resign, but this time all wrath is directed at the legislature, and particularly at its radical members. They are accused of political ignorance, connivance with the Communists, and cowardice because they show no intentions of disbanding the government. The Lithuanian Freedom League claims the number of patriots in the legislature is shrinking while the Communists are pushing them toward betraying the interests of Lithuania.

Swedish Diplomats Visit Lithuania 2-4 Oct

LD0510041590 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2000 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] On 2-4 October Lithuania was visited by the head of the Riga branch of the Swedish General Consulate, Consul Lars Freden, and Vice-Consul Magnus Engelbrechtsson. The Swedish diplomats were received by Deputy Prime Minister Romualdas Ozolas. The guests met Deputy Foreign Minister Katkus, Deputy Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Supreme Council Januska, Minister of Communications Birulis, Minister of Economy Navickas, and General Director of the Department for the Protection of the Environment [name indistinct]

Prospects of political and economic cooperation between Lithuania and Sweden were discussed during the talks. Freden acquainted the representatives of our Republic with the latest statements by the Swedish prime minister and foreign minister supporting the striving of the Baltic states for independence.

RSFSR

Russian Parliament Statement on United Germany

LD0410154690 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Moscow October 4 TASS—Follows is the text of the statement by the Committee for International Affairs and Foreign Economic Ties of the Russian Federation Parliament:

"October 3, 1990, marked the completion of the process of German unification. A whole epoch has passed from the sphere of practical policy into that of history.

"The division of Germany was part and parcel of the ideological, military, political and economic division of Europe and engendered an atmosphere of cold war, maintaining the confrontation of military blocs. Today the unity of Germany has been restored by the will of German people and in line with the general accord of all European nations.

"This has become possible due to the fact that we all have come a long way in getting rid of mutual alientation and suspicion. The destruction of totalitarian structures in Eastern Europe has made a considerable contribution to this creative process. The world community has begun really reducing armed forces and overcoming the wasteful arms race.

"Historical reconciliation underpins future relations between the peoples of Russia and Germany.

"Our peoples bear special responsibility for the creation of a single Europe, in which all countries, nations and peoples will have equal opportunities for creative endeavour, economic prosperity, for revealing the intellectual potential of the individual in conditions of freedom and tolerance.

"A new democratic Russia extends the hand of friendship to a new, single and peaceful Germany."

Abdulatipov Discusses Russian Federation Problems

LD0510031190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS Parliamentary correspondent Yuriy Kozmin]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Oct (TASS)—The proclamation of sovereignty by several autonomous republics in the Russian Federation does not yet mean that they have already become Union republics, considers Ramazan Abdulatipov, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities—one of two chambers of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic parliament. "The sovereignty of autonomous republics means that they are independent within the framework of the Federation. Enhancing the status of the republic is a prerogative for the Russian Supreme Soviet," he said, speaking at a news conference today that was devoted to the problems of the status of the autonomous republics of the Russian Federation and issues of inter-ethnic relations in this major republic of the USSR.

Having touched on problems related to the elaboration of a new Union treaty, Abdulatipov expressed the opinion that this document should include the autonomous regions "as republics with equal rights within the Russian Federation."

The head of one of the chambers of the Russian parliament pointed to the importance of the creation of a new federative treaty in Russia. Having noted that the main difficulty which has arisen for those elaborating it is the definition of the subject of the treaty, he reported that a reward awaited the author of the most succcessful draft. Abdulatipov himself considers that there can be two types of subject in Russia—the republic and the oblast. The plenipotentiaries of these territories, either delegated by republican and oblast soviets of people's deputies or elected for this purpose by the people themselves, should sign the document.

Ramazan Abdulatipov reported that in view of the importance of these problems, he had addressed Boris Yeltsin, the chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet, with the proposal that a special parliamentary session on inter-ethnic relations be called.

Secretariat Examines Draft 'Basic Guidelines'

PM0410150390 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat"]

[Text] The RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic] Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat discussed at its 28 September 1990 sitting the progress in fulfillment of the Constituent Congress resolution regarding the elaboration of the "Basic Guidelines for the RSFSR Communist Party's Activities" program document.

It was noted at the sitting that the published draft action program was widely discussed in the republic's party organizations. Just before the congress, while it was at work, and following the congress the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee received more than 40,000 remarks and suggestions from the republic's party organizations, Communists, and working people. A group of RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee members analyzed them in detail and introduced substantial amendments and additions to the original action program draft. Numerous remarks and suggestions made by delegates at the Constituent Congress' sittings were also taken into account.

The Central Committee Secretariat adopted a decision to accept the version it had examined as the starting point for the elaboration of draft "Basic Guidelines for the RSFSR Communist Party's Activities." A working group of secretaries and members of the Central Committee was set up to prepare it. It was also decided, with a view to elaborating the draft's section on the RSFSR Communist Party's socioeconomic policy, to organize a meeting with social scientists at the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee in early October.

It was deemed necessary that the final draft of the "Basic Guidelines for the RSFSR Communist Party's Activities," once adopted by the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, should be distributed among all members of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee and Central Control Commission; members of the CPSU Central Committee and Central Control Commission from party organizations in the Russian Federation; and members of CPSU kray, oblast, and okrug committees.

The discussion of the draft "Basic Guidelines for the RSFSR Communist Party's Activities" at an enlarged plenum of the RSFSR Communist Party Central Committee should be the final stage of the work on it.

Kortunov Discusses Foreign Policy Strategy

90UF0587A Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 36, 16-23 Sep 90

[Article by Andrey Kortunov, political scientist, under the "World View" rubric: "Russia and De Gaulle"]

[Text] The foreign policy problems of Russia's newly-shaping statehood mainly boil down to a search for a "balance of interests" with other members of the future confederation. It may be assumed that, one way or another, these problems will be solved in the new USSR treaty. But sovereign Russia will inevitable have to outline its specific face in world politics, moreover, the Republic of Russia will, in many respects, be the legal successor to the USSR of today.

We must find answers to three difficult questions. First, how to speed up the republic's integration into European and world civilization without giving giving up its national and historical peculiarities? Second, how to reduce its foreign policy shortcomings by simultaneously raising the republic's status in international affairs without provoking nationalism and antagonistic feelings which are self-detrimental? Finally, how to ensure a smooth succession of foreign policy given the increasing pluralism in domestic policy?

The new Russian version of the "new thinking" rhetoric will hardly help find answers to these questions. This is not only because over the past five years the striking formulas have become thoroughly outdated. The "new thinking" was mainly given destructive tasks, such as the elimination of old approaches and the old system of alliances. Today these tasks have mainly been fulfilled. Now constructive aims are assuming great importance for the republics, that is, to find new partners and allies, to fit into the reviving regional "balance of forces", seek diplomatic recognition and so on. To achieve these aims, there must be a lesser urge to gain "global scale" and moralizing, more prudence and diplomatic manoeuvring.

Over the past few years the USSR diplomacy has contributed to the elimination of the "foreign" East European empire. But no firm basis was created for future relations with Eastern Europe. moreover, no attempts were made to start a controlled break-up of the "domestic" empire, having preserved on the territory of the "old" USSR a new community relying on economic interests. These two tasks, not fulfilled by USSR diplomacy, will be inherited by the Russian republic's diplomacy. In some respects, it will be more complicated for Russia's policy rather than the USSR policy since the favourable opportunities for a planned transformation have already been missed. But in some ways it will be easier as new Russia doesn't have as many historical resentments and undesirable ideological associations as did the old Union.

When thinking about Russia's foreign policy strategy for the next decades, it would not be bad to look to the experience of France in the 1960s, i.e. "Gaullism". Specifically, de Gaulle made use of the age-long advantage of the weakening state: the possibility of balancing between more powerful "centres of strength". His opposition in the Atlantic alliance, claims for special relations with Moscow, independent policy regarding China have objectively enhanced France's importance in world politics. The East and West sought the favour of Paris; Moscow and Washington were ready to pay for it.

This lesson is rather useful for Russia's diplomacy as well. Naturally, it is not a question of cynically playing with contraditions. Actually it concerns our participation in a new political game, the main figures in which will be the USA, Germany, a united Europe and the Asian-Pacific community. Russia will not quickly be able to play on an equal footing with these giants, but precisely its temporary weakness increases its freedom for diplomatic manoeuvring. The strategic task of the 1990s is to start cooperation with all the "centres of strength", without turning into an economic and political appendage of any of them.

Even if Russia strives for a cheap and reliable defence, there is still no alternative for nuclear weapons. But France's experience shows that for this, one doesn't necessarily need to be a nuclear superpower. The military reform and transition to a compact professional army does not rule out simultaneous reduction of Russia' nuclear arsenal (in cooperation with the United States or even without such cooperation) at the same time increasing its reliability and the necessary modernization of this arsenal.

It is common knowledge that, by carrying out his foreign policy, de Gaulle constantly appealed to the national pride of the French, advancing the idea of "France's grandeur". As it appears, Russia's future policy won't be without its share of "enlightened nationalism". In many practical solutions pragmatism and compromise will be accepted and backed up by Russian society on condition that they they supplement rather then replace "Russia's mission", or rather serve as prerequisites for its implementation. In some cases nationalism will probably be manifested in foreign policy, assuming, say, pan-slavist forms.

For France, Gaullism was a type of transition from a French colonial empire to a France that was to become a participant in integrated Western Europe. For Russia, if such a foreign policy is realized, Gaullism must become a transition from a neo-Stalinist empire to a Russia that is an integral part of a united Europe.

Sobchak Urges Consideration in Renaming Leningrad

PM0510102990 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 90 First Edition p 3

[Report by Captain First Rank A. Zlydnev under the "Direct Line" rubric: ""Lenin Is Our Life""]

[Text] Leningrad—Passions are still heating up in certain Leningrad circles in connection with the renaming of the city. Some mass media have been overtaken by soapbox passions and are—with persistence that could be put to better use—drumming into the townspeople's heads the idea that the name of V.I. Lenin should be immediately removed from the name of the city. You get the impression that Leningraders have nothing to worry about apart from doing this. Yet they do have a considerable number of other worries.

"The main thing now," A. Sobchak, Leningrad Soviet chairman, said in an interview, "is to feed people, keep them warm, provide them with everything they need to lead a normal life, and put the neglected municipal economy in order. As for renaming the city, there is no need to be in a hurry to do this. It is a difficult issue and will be resolved on the basis of a general municipal, or possibly an all-Union referendum."

The mayor's opinion is shared by veterans of war and labor, survivors of the Leningrad blockade, and the "Avangard" Science-and-Production Association. They all recently urged Leningraders to retain the current name of the city. "Lenin and Leningrad," the appeal says," are our life. We are known throughout the country, throughout the world not as residents of St Petersburg or Petrograd, but residents of Leningrad. A sorry fate awaits him who does not understand this, much less refuses to understand this. The fate of people with no memory and with dulled reason...."

Saratov Residence Must Qualify for Food Sales

PM0410151590 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Oct 90 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: ""Temporary Measures' Also in Saratov"]

[Text] Saratov, 1 Oct—As of today, the Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies has introduced the sale of foodstuffs on presentation of passports in the city. Saratov had hitherto managed to sale foodstuffs without any restrictions. But residents of neighboring oblasts took advantage of this.

The Oblast Soviet Executive Committee Internal Affairs Administration has been instructed to take additional measures to step up the struggle against abuses in trade, the speculation with state commodities, and the use of passports and other documents for profiteering. The new sale of goods regulations have been announced as "temporary measures."

Correction to RSFSR Broadcasting Plans Outline

LD0310141890

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "RSFSR Broadcasting Plans Outlined" published in the 2 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 85:

Column one, second paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...in the program.

[Reporter] The range of questions that have been asked is wide. Perhaps, therefore, we ought to begin our conversation with those that have given rise to the greatest interest.

[Khlebnikov] First, let us deal with those that concern the organization of independent television and radio broadcasting for the Russian Federation. That is what they were asking about most of all.

[Reporter] Especially in view of the fact that the position of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting on this matter and the explanations that have been given repeatedly in the press—including those that you yourself gave in the last discussion—have been taken by some people as an indication of a desire to push back the setting up of republican television and radio broadcasting into the long term. For example, V.V. Mikhaylov from Moscow observes in a skeptical tone: "Of course at first sight the construction of a special television center, the launch of satellites, and the installation of television transmitters in Russia's cities will enable this task to be solved. But how many years will that take? Indeed, how many five-year plans will it take?" And Comrade Kazmin from Ulyanovsk.... (supplying omitted passage)

Column two, first partial paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...Of course it does! And the programs that are made at Ostankino are delivered to both the television viewers and radio listeners of Russia as they are to those of the other Union republics. And many of them deal with Russia, its problems, its spiritual wealth, and the people of the Russian Federation; their concerns; their work; and their interests...."

Nor is there.... (supplying omitted passage)

Column two, first full paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...quickly as possible. In July, B.N. Yeltsin, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, signed a resolution on the establishment of the RSFSR state television and radio. This resolution instructs the Federation Council of Ministers and the republic's committee for mass media, for links with public organizations and mass movements of citizens, and for the study of public opinion to resolve the issue of the right of ownership of the material and technical bases of the RSFSR state television and radio on the basis of the second channel of Central Television; and that of a separate broadcasting channel and the communications facilities of the USSR Ministry of Communications. The resolution also contains instructions to the RSFSR Ministry of Finance and the RSFSR State Planning Committee to prepare documentation on questions of finance, credit, and settlement relations upon the basis of an agreement with the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

This decree places.... (supplying omitted passage)

Column two, second full paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...of central television. In short, harmonious and joint work is taking place on the formation of the RSFSR state television and radio in its first stage. And things are moving forward.

[Reporter] Incidentally, Valeriy Vladimirovich Mikhaylov would appear to support the idea of reworking the present Second Program of Central Television completely into a Russian Federation program, and he expresses the following thought: "Perhaps one should not impose two central television programs upon the republics. Let those who want to take the Russian Federation program take it, and let those who do not want to replace it with their own."

[Khlebnikov] Of course that would be the easiest thing of all to do. But a reshaping of that kind would strike first and foremost at the interests of the television viewers of the Russian Federation. You must not forget that the television viewers of any republic apart from the RSFSR are able to receive two programs from Moscow, and on top of that one or two local programs. If one were to accept Comrade Mikhaylov's suggestion, the viewers of the Russian Federation would have two programs at their disposal and would be left with them for a fairly long time. What we want is for the Russian Federation to have truly multi-program broadcasting. And we are going in that direction. But now let me turn to the second side of the issue.

Let me remind you that there are more than 60 million people of the Russian and Russian-speaking population living outside the borders of the Russian Federation in other Union republics. Why should they be deprived of the second all-Union program? There are already warnings from a number of republics that if the second program ceases to have the character of an all-Union program, then it will be turned off. The Uzbek Soviet

Socialist Republic government recently decided to replace the "Soviet Russia" video channel with a republican program in the Uzbek language. So we would very much not like Russian-speaking viewers outside the RSFSR to lose this all-Union program.

During the program "Here in Ostankino" the suggestion was made that a Russian television channel should be established on the basis of the Leningrad television program. I think that would be unwise. The Leningrad progam has its own profile. Its authority with the viewers is at a high level. One should not forget that during the formation of the television service of the Russian Federation, an ever-greater role in it will be played by the television centers and television studios of the regions that belong to the Russian Federation. And the importance of programs from Leningrad, which possesses considerable cultural and creative resources, will grow in the first place. And a second point. How can we fail to take account of the technical side of things? If that kind of suggestion were accepted, one would have to create anew a network of television channels and transmitters in order to bring the programs from Leningrad to the 147 million people of Russia. It is far easier to do that from Moscow, where a certain base has already been created.

Summing up what.... (supplying omitted passage)

Western Republics

Belorussian Unions Convene Three-Day Congress

LD0410104690 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Valentina Menshikova]

[Text] Minsk October 4 TASS—Belorussia's trade unions, faced with the task of forming a federation of Belorussian trade unions and adopting its charter, opened its 17th congress in Minsk today.

Delegates to the three-day congress are to discuss the Belorussian law "On Legal Guarantees for the Activity of Belorussian Trade Unions," work out there policy towards the creation of a nationwide trade union association and elaborate draft policy statements for the forthcoming 19th national congress of trade unions.

The congress is being attended by delegations from Russia and Lithuania, as well as union leaders from Poland, Italy, West Germany, France, Israel, Singapore, and Yugoslavia.

Belorussian KGB Official Denies Phone Tapping

PM0410153690 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 3

[Reprint of item incorporating "answers at a news conference by E. Shirkovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic KGB" from SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA under the rubric "In the Focus of the Press": "KGB: Fear the CIA"; place and date not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Does the KGB have files on the republic's citizens?

[Shirkovskiy] There are personal files only on KGB staffers. The files which you have in mind do not exist.

[Reporter] Does the practice of listening in to telephones exist?

[Shirkovskiy] I assure you that not a single telephone is listened to. Although our conversations are recorded and deciphered, it is by the CIA. So it is best not to speak of secrets over the telephone.

[Reporter] Does the committee use nonstaff agents?

[Shirkovskiy] We have a network of secret helpers who cooperate on a voluntary basis. No, these services are not paid for.

Moldovan Soviet Rejects Land Sell-off Concept

PM0410112590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by correspondent E. Kondratov: "'There Will Not Be Enough Land in Moldova for Everyone'"]

[Text] Kishinev—An extraordinary session of the Moldovan SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet has categorically rejected the economic program of transition to the market proposed by the USSR Government without even examining it. On the whole, the deputies advocated supporting the program of Academician Shatalin, calling it the only possible path to the market today.

However not everything in Shatalin's program is unconditionally acceptable to Moldova. The specific nature of its economy—low prices for agricultural produce, dependence on imported raw materials, the meager amount of currency available, the low volume of national income which is lower than the average Union level—all this complicates Moldova's path toward a free all-Union market.

It should be pointed out that Shatalin's ideas of selling land to peasants and to private persons in general met with a total lack of understanding in the Moldavian parliament where collective farm chairmen and state farm [goskhozyaystvo] directors hold very strong positions. "This is not Russia, and land in Moldova must not be divided into pieces for there will not be enough for everyone." This was the leitmotiv of many speeches at the session, so that to all appearances we will not hear about Moldavian private farmers for a long time.

The treaty on the principles of interstate relations between the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic and the Moldovan SSR, signed by B. Yeltsin and M. Snegur a few days ago, was ratified to tumultuous applause from the deputies. According to the president of Moldova, this act is of historic significance as the first real step toward achieving genuine state sovereignty.

The session approved a law on the legal regime of the state of emergency and on special forms of rule in the Moldovan SSR. The adoption of this law has been occasioned by the tense sociopolitical situation which has taken shape since the emergence of the Gagauz and Dnestr Republics in the south of Moldova was announced.

Situation in Dnepr, Gagauz 'Republics' Noted

LD0410101190 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2145 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Report by correspondent A. Barkhatov from the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] We have been trying for a week now to obtain—let us say—balanced information about what is happening in the territories of Moldova that have declared their independence. I mean the so-called Dnepr and Gagauz Republics. And now, at long last we have managed to find out in more detail about the position of the Gagauz.

[Begin recording] [Barkhatov] So far the meeting of the leaders of the proclaimed Gagauz Republic and the Supreme Soviet of Moldova have provided virtually no results at all. The situation continues to be far from calm.

[S.M. Topal, chairman of the provisional committee of the Gagauz Republic] Stabilization is possible. It is necessary. But it will arrive when the people—not just the Gagauz people, but also the other peoples living here—are sure that Moldova will not either today or tomorrow, and maybe not even in five or 10 years, join Romania.

[K.P. Taushanzhi, chairman of the Komrat Executive Committee] In the republic as a whole 402 rubles [R] are allocated to the social sphere from centralized sources of financing, whereas in the area where the Gagauz are most numerous the figure is R286. In Kishinev let us say it is R700, and in Tiraspol something like R500-600. No matter what is said about language discrimination, economic discrimination comes first. [end recording]

Moldavian Decree Issued on Administrative Zones

90UN2902B Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDOVA in Russian 6 Sep 90 p 3

["Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the SSR of Moldova on Changes in the Administrative-Territorial Arrangement in the SSR of Moldova"]

[Text] The SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] of Moldova Supreme Soviet decrees as follows:

1. To make the following points that were previously part of other populated points into separate populated points while retaining their former names:
—the village of Lunga, formerly part of Dubesar City;
—the village of Chulukan, formerly part of the rural soviet of Myndresht in Teleneshtskiy Rayon.

2. To form the following rural soviets:

—**in Dubesar Rayon**: the Lunga rural soviet, with its center in the village of Lunga after separation from Dubesar City; the Markeuts rural soviet, with its center in the village of Markeuts after separation from the Kholerkan rural soviet;

—**in Kantemirskiy Rayon**: the Kyshla rural soviet, with its center in the village of Kyshla, including in it the villages of Kyshla, Sukhat, and Shofranovka after separation from the Koshtangaliya rural soviet; the Vylchele rural soviet, with its center in the village of Vylchele, including in it the village of Vylchele and Nikolayevka after separation from the Tochen rural soviet;

—**in Nisporesnkiy Rayon**: the Bursuk rural soviet, with its center in the village of Bursuk by separating it from the Yurchen rural soviet; the Kelimenesht rural soviet, with its center in the village of Kelimenesht, by separating it from the Marinich rural soviet;

—**in Rezinskiy Rayon**: the Mincheniy de Zhos rural soviet, with its center in the village of Mincheniy de Zhos, including the village of Mincheniy de Zhos and Mincheniy de Sus by separating it from the Kogylnichen rural soviet; the Otak rural soviet, with its center in the village of Otak, by separating it from the Kuyzeuka rural soviet; the Piskeresht rural soviet, with its center in the village of Piskeresht by separating it from the Syrkova rural soviet;

—**in Streshenskiy Rayon**: the Greblesht rural soviet, with its center in the village of Greblesht, including the villages of Greblesht and Mertinesht, by separating it from the Rechya rural soviet;

—**in Teleneshtskiy Rayon**: the Chulukan rural soviet, with its center in the village of Chulukan, by separating it from the Myndresht rural soviet.

3. To make the following transfers in administrative subordination:

—Dubesarskiy Rayon—the newly formed Lunga rural soviet;

—Orkheyskiy Rayon—the Podgoren rural soviet, Rezinskiy Rayon.

4. The rayon soviets of people's deputies on whose territory new rural soviets have been formed will, if necessary, hold elections to determine the numerical makeup of deputies in accordance with the SSR of Moldova law "On the Election of Deputies to Local Soviets of People's Deputies in the SSR of Moldova."

Moldavian Decree Issued on Renaming Areas

90UN2902C Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDOVA in Russian 6 Sep 90 p 3

["Decree of the SSR of Moldova Supreme Soviet On Changing and Reinstating Previous Names of Populated Points and Rural Soviets in the SSR of Moldova"]

[Text] The SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] of Moldova Supreme Soviet decrees as follows:

1. To rename the Dnestrovskiy Rayon in Kishinev City Chokan Rayon.

2. To rename the village and rural soviet of Yegorovka in Sorokskiy Rayon Yegoren.

3. To restore to the village of Glavan in Drokiyevskiy Rayon its old name of Tsarigrad. To rename the Glavan rural soviet Tsarigrad.

4. To restore to the village of Suvorov in Vulkeneshtskiy Rayon the old name of Aleksandru Ioan Kuza. To rename the Suvorov rural soviet Aleksandru Ioan Kuza.

5. To restore to the village of Frunzen in Floreshtskiy Rayon the old name of Chenusha.

Moldavian Decree Issued on Maintaining Stability

90UN2902A Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDOVA in Russian 4 Sep 90 p 1

["Decree of the SSR of Moldova Supreme Soviet On Certain Measures To Stabilize the Sociopolitical Situation in the SSR of Moldova"]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] of Moldova as well as its Presidium and standing commissions have adopted a number of measures to improve the sociopolitical situation in the republic. At the completion of work at the first session a moratorium was announced on all measures that could lead to any exacerbation of interethnic relations in the republic. A corresponding decision was subsequently approved at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the SSR of Moldova.

The leaders of the destructive movements, however, are ignoring legislative enactments passed by the highest state organ of power in the republic and appeals from it. On 19 August this year a so-called congress of people's deputies at all levels from populated points with a Gagauz population took place in Komrat, and a Gagauz republic was proclaimed and a number of documents were adopted that are at variance with the Constitution of the SSR of Moldova as well as the Declaration on the Sovereignty of the SSR of Moldova. The SSR of Moldova Supreme Soviet has declared that this act is unconstitutional and that the decisions reached by the congress have no legal force.

Leaders from the Dnestr region, including deputies of the SSR of Moldova, have acted in similar fashion, convening today—2 September—the second congress of soviet deputies at various levels from some populated points in the Dnestr region having proclaimed the formation of a Moldovan Dnestr Soviet Socialist Republic as part of the USSR.

These methodical actions aimed at dismembering the republic have led to a worsening of the sociopolitical situation. The integrity of the SSR of Moldova is in danger. Taking this into account, the SSR of Moldova Supreme Soviet decrees the following:

1. To condemn the destructive separatist actions by the leaders of the former "Gagauz Khalky" [Gagauz Independence Movement] and the organizing committee of the Association of Soviets of People's Deputies from the Dnestr region and some deputies who are members of the "Sovetskaya Moldaviya" group.

2. To confirm the decrees adopted by the SSR of Moldova Supreme Soviet Presidium aimed at stabilizing the sociopolitical situation and improving interethnic relations in the republic.

3. To establish within the SSR of Moldova the institution of a presidency.

4. To pass a standard regulation establishing that citizens of the SSR of Moldova will do their military service on the territory of the SSR of Moldova.

5. The SSR of Moldova procuracy, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Committee for State Security shall hold criminally liable persons who are trying to dismember the territory of Moldova and destabilize the sociopolitical situation in the republic.

6. To appeal to the Gagauz population, and also to the Russians and Ukrainians and peoples of various nationalities living on the left bank of the Dnestr, to remain calm and not to yield to anticonstitutional, antistate, and separatist incitement. The parliament and Government of the SSR of Moldova will not allow the sovereign republic to be dismembered or national enmity to be kindled.

7. This decree will enter into force on the day of its publication.

[Signed] M. SNEGUR, Chairman of the SSR of Moldova Supreme Soviet
Kishinev City, 2 September 1990

Moldavian Decree Issued Against Dnestr Congress

90UN2902D Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDOVA in Russian 4 Sep 90 p 1

["Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the SSR of Moldova on the Second Extraordinary Congress of People's Deputies at Various Levels From Some Populated Points in the Dnestr Region"]

[Text] The so-called Second Extraordinary Congress of People's Deputies at Various Levels from Some Populated Points in the Dnestr Region took place on 2 September 1990 and proclaimed the creation of a Moldovan Dnestr Soviet Socialist Republic. The congress elected an interim Supreme Soviet of the Moldovan Dnestr Soviet Socialist Republic led by its chairman, I.N. Smirnov.

The SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] of Moldova Supreme Soviet notes that the decisions adopted by the congress reflect the anticonstitutional orientation and political and legal adventurism of their authors. They are aimed at making unlawful changes to the state arrangement and undermining the territorial integrity of the SSR of Moldova. The anticonstitutional congress took place despite the fact its organizers were repeatedly warned by the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the SSR of Moldova that they were pursuing a line that entailed legal and political liability to all the peoples of the SSR of Moldova for the possible adverse consequences of the adoption of anticonstitutional decisions.

On the basis of Article 97 of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the SSR of Moldova, the SSR of Moldova Supreme Soviet decrees as follows:

1. To declare that the so-called Second Congress of People's Deputies at Various Levels from Some Populated Points in the Dnestr Region, which took place on 2 September 1990 in the city of Tiraspol, is an anticonstitutional organ and has provoked new exacerbation of the sociopolitical situation in the republic.

2. To deem null and void the decisions reached at the so-called Second Congress of People's Deputies at Various Levels from Some Populated Points in the Dnestr Region proclaiming the Moldovan Dnestr Soviet Socialist Republic and forming its supreme organ because they are at variance with Articles 1-4, 57, 70, 71, 92, 97, 125, and 127 of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the SSR of Moldova and cannot have any legal force.

3. To warn the leaders and deputies of local soviets of peoples' deputies from Kamenskiy, Dubesarskiy, Grigoriopolskiy, Rybnitskiy, and Sloboziyskiy Rayons, and also from the cities of Bender, Dubesar, Rybnitsa, and Tiraspol who took part in this congress, and also the persons elected to the anticonstitutional organs formed by that congress, that if the unlawful organs of state power and management start to operate the Supreme Soviet of the SSR of Moldova will be forced to call a state of emergency and introduce a special form of management in those territories.

4. To propose that the USSR Government take steps to withdraw the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs regiment from the territory of the SSR of Moldova within 24 hours.

5. The SSR of Moldova Ministry of Internal Affairs, the SSR of Moldova Committee for State Security, and the SSR of Moldova Procuracy will insure that laws of the SSR of Moldova are observed on the territory of the rayons and cities mentioned above.

6. To consider compliance with the decisions of the congress of local people's deputies a violation of the requirements of the Constitution and other laws of the SSR of Moldova and punishable in accordance with the laws of the SSR of Moldova.

[Signed] M. SNEGUR, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the SSR of Moldova
Kishinev City, 2 September 1990

Dnestr Leader Cited on Commission

PM0510091190 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 90 First Edition p 1

[Report by Colonel N. Mulyar: "Commission's Conclusions"]

[Text] Kishinev—Last week a USSR Supreme Soviet commission was working in Moldova. It was sent to the republic by the USSR president at the request of USSR people's deputies from Moldova. The commission was headed by G. Tarazevich, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Nationalities' Affairs. It included Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, an aide of the country's president, and M. Demidov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The commission met with workers' collectives of Tiraspol, Komrat, Kishinev, and also with the rural inhabitants of a number of rayons and the leaders of the Dnestr Moldavian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] and the Gagauz Republic, both of which have been proclaimed.

The commission members met in Kishinev with the leadership of the Moldova SSR. I. Smirnov, chairman of the Dnestr Moldavian SSR provisional Supreme Soviet, told me how this meeting went.

"The commission's main conclusion," Igor Nikolayevich said, "was that everything taking place in the republic cannot be explained—as the local mass media are trying to do—by the intrigues of 'separatist leaders' and 'white collar workers,' by the ambitions of some groups seeking leading posts for themselves. The real reasons for the formation of the breach in interethnic relations lie, and the guests who spoke stressed this, in the errors committed in implementing the law on state languages, in the priorities of our own laws over Union laws...." Commission chairman G. Tarazevich urged the Moldavian leadership to drastically alter its policy with regard to national minorities and to continue, in resolving complex political issues, to refrain from the use of force as was the case in Komrat. For my part I agree with the commission's conclusion that the republic cannot be divided into parts. But in the atmosphere of rapidly growing nationalism and the constant threat of physical reprisal the creation of the Dnestr Moldavian SSR is a form of the people's self-defense."

Moldavians Back 'Partisan' Action

LD0510085690 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Here is a disturbing report from TASS.

The Tiraspol section of the Moldavian People's Front has declared as enemies of the Moldavian people all those who took part in the Congress setting up the Dnester Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, who were elected to its leadership, as well as those who actively support the breakup of Moldova. The decision adopted by the Tiraspol section calls for a response only by force right up to armed forces if force is used on the part of the authorities of Tiraspol. It also calls for gathering and analyzing information on all the delegates of the Congress of the Dnester Republic and on those who make up its leadership, and for future court action against them as enemies of the Moldavian people. All the members of the People's Front are recommended to prepare intensively to work in underground conditions, to prepare the base for carrying out partisan action against the occupation authorities, and to actively support the Moldavian Liberation Army in the liquidation of the enemies of the Moldavian people.

The resolution is being widely distributed in the towns and rayons of Moldova.

Ukrainian Supreme Soviet To Investigate Incidents

LD0410164190 Kiev International Service in English 0000 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Excerpt] The second session of the Ukrainian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] Supreme Soviet of the new convocation continued its work in Kiev today. In connection with the continued hunger strike led by a large group of Ukrainian students on the central square of Kiev, representatives of several standing commissions of parliament were sent to study the situation and demands advanced by the students.

A special commission was also formed consisting of 10 deputies, representatives of different political trends in the national parliament, to find out the reasons and all circumstances of the incident which took place on 2 October outside the building of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, leading to skirmishes between the demonstrators and law enforcement workers. The republican prosecutor's office has been also involved in the investigation of the incident.

Today's plenary sitting of the session rejected the government program of urgent measures on stabilizing the republic's economy. This program was found insufficiently grounded and was returned for finalizing by the government. It is due to be examined again next Monday. [passage omitted]

Ukrainian Deputies Reject Government Program

PM0510124190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by S. Tsikora: "Government Program Has Not Withstood Criticism"]

[Text] Kiev—The program for the stabilization of the economic situation proposed by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers did not stand up to examination by the deputies. The republic's Supreme Soviet has given the government until Monday 8 October to fundamentally rework the draft.

The deferment is the best the government could achieve in the situation which has taken shape. The majority of speakers at the Supreme Soviet in general suggested that the government resign immediately or at least that the chairman of the Ukrainian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic], who is at present at the UN session in New York, be removed at once.

What did the deputies dislike in the government program? To sum up the parliamentarians' complaints, in their opinion the draft should have discussed not the stabilization of the economy since this is the preservation of the existing critical situation, but emergency measures to extricate the republic from the crisis. The document submitted to the Supreme Soviet has only a vague indication of the ways of increasing consumer goods production, normalizing the financial and credit system, overcoming inflation, abolishing the budget deficit, destatizing property, and demonopolizing the national economy.

The deputies who spoke stressed that the republic's supreme legislative organ has a poor knowledge of the true state of affairs locally and wants to shift responsibility for the exceptionally complex situation onto the Ukrainian parliament.

But the government's tribulations did not end there. Even keener criticism was levelled against it when the deputies switched to an examination of the question of implementing the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet resolution on military service by the republic's citizens. The fall draft is imminent yet the government cannot answer a single question put by the draftees and their parents. This inertia has resulted in an increase in desertion and in the fact that the draft commissions in a number of oblasts are not working. Tens of thousands of draftees, it was said from the session rostrum, have found themselves in the position of hostages to the promises of the republic's supreme legislative and executive organs.

From the replies by a spokesman for the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers it emerged that the Union government and the Defense Ministry are virtually ignoring the provisions of the declaration on the Ukraine's sovereignty as regards military service by its citizens. K. Masik, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, said "they have not even replied to our letters."

The draft for the new resolution on military service by the republic's citizens, submitted to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, did not satisfy the deputies. It was sent for further work to the parliamentary commissions and will be submitted for examination next week.

And one last point. In Kiev students are in the third day of a political hunger strike on the Kreshchatik [main thoroughfare]. They have been visited by deputies of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet to ascertain the demands they are making and to render the medical aid necessary in such cases. From my own observations I can say that the young people's cheeks are sunken in and their skin has acquired a sickly hue.

Caucasus

Commander Claims Troops Not Nuclear-Armed

PM0410114390 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 3

[Reprint of letter from Colonel General V. Patrikeyev, commander of the Transcaucasus Military District, from Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA under the rubric "In the Focus of the Press": "Commander Replies"]

[Text] In answer to the open letter from Levan Gvelesiani, member of the Georgian "Green" party, I report that the troops of the Transcaucasus Military District have neither nuclear, chemical, nor any other weapon which could cause ecological harm.

Azerbaijan's Election Committee Disclosure Reported

NC0410151890 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0440 GMT 2 Oct 90

[From the republican press review]

[Text] The central election committee in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic has stated that 1,193 candidate deputies were nominated during the election campaign in the republic and 1,186 candidate deputies registered. According to preliminary reports, 2,835,000 of the 3,500,000 voters—making up 85 percent of the electorate—participated in the elections. Elections were held in 268 of the 349 electoral okrugs. [Word indistinct] elections will be held in the remaining electoral okrugs.

The republic's newspapers today published detailed information on the elections that were held on 30 September under the headline: Although the Elections Are Over Their Effects Are Continuing.

Central Asia

Gorbachev Issues Greetings to Kazakhstan

LD0510095290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has congratulated the working people of Kazakhstan on Republic Day. The telegram says, in particular: Much has been done in the republic to implement the ideas of perestroyka, but even more complex tasks lie ahead. There still has to be a fundamental reform of the economy. A spurt has to be made in satisfying the urgent needs of the people, solving social and ecological problems, and strengthening traditions of internationalism and fraternal friendship. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev wished the working people of Kazakhstan success in their creative work to renew our state and to assert humane and democratic principles and norms in public life.

Statement Calls for Halt to Alma-Ata Protest

LD0310145590 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 3 Oct 90

[By TASS correspondent Raisa Ioffe]

[Text] Alma Ata October 3 (TASS)—A joint statement, issued today by representatives of independent and socio-political organisations and movements in Alma-Ata, calls for a moratorium on street rallies and processions in Alma-Ata until October 1, 1991.

The statement, addressed to all informal organisations in Kazakhstan, expresses concern over the growing tension in the socio-political life in the capital of Kazakhstan and throughout the republic.

In addition to constructive proposals, militant and provocative calls and slogans conducive to civil and ethnic confrontations are often voiced at meetings, rallies and other actions, the statement points out.

The leaders of informal organisations and movements expressed support for republican President Nursultan Nazarbayev's efforts to secure the political and economic sovereignty of Kazakhstan, prioritise the resolution of social problems, revive spiritual and ethnical values, create equal conditions for the development of culture, traditions and languages and establish the quality of all ethnic groups who live in Kazakhstan.

The statement emphasies the need to set up a council of civil accord, the activities of which will aim to ease tension in society, create an atmosphere of accord among all sections and groups of the population and remove extremism from political life.

Group Concludes Investigation Into Events in Osh

LD0410181390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Oct 90

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR procurator's investigative group has finished its investigation into several crimes committed during the interethnic conflict in Osh Oblast. Our correspondent Vladimir Federov reports:

[Begin recording] [Federov] It has been established that 300 people were killed here including women, old people, children, young people, Uzbeks, and Kirghizians. Six thousand statements by citizens about crimes committed have been taken during the investigation. Some 135 people have been arrested. One case has already come to trial, and four more cases of murder and rape will come to trial in the near future.

Abylov, a worker at the Almalyk open-cast mine, is accused of the premeditated murder in Aravanskiy Rayon of Sulayemanov, Dzhurayev, and Armatov. He and six other people, all in custody, used automatic weapons.

Another man carried out a brigandish attack on and murdered Usmanov, a militia man, with the aim of seizing weapons. His name is Irmatov.

The investigators are concerned that today in the apparent calm the populace is ammassing weapons. They fear the trials on Kirghiz territory may detonate a new explosion.

[V.I. Kalinichenko, head of the investigative group] In the first place, normalization of the situation in the country as a whole is necessary because this is a result of the problems in the economy, the social sphere, and politics today. Pressure on the country which exists is inalienably connected to what the case investigators are encountering. For this reason I do not want to be either an optimist or pessimist as regards the Osh events. We have a group which is working seperately on the cases of the organizers and instigators. We have some very interesting material, but I consider it premature to talk about their prospects in court. [end recording]

Attack on Frunze Publishing House Occurs 4 Oct

LD0510090190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] A group of unknown people wrought havoc in the early hours of 4 October in the building in Frunze that houses the editorial office of SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIA, SOVETSKIY KIRGIZSTAN, VECHERNIY FRUNZE newspapers, and KOMMUNIST KIRGIZSTANA journal. The most damage was done to readers' letters. Journalists' personal belongings left in cabinets have not been stolen. An investigation is being carried out.

Tajikistan, RSFSR Sign Economic Agreement

LD0410170790 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tajik 0000 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] On 18 September 1990, an agreement on economic cooperation for 1991 and on the development of cultural relations was signed in Moscow between the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic and the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR]. According to this agreement, in 1991 these two republics will send goods to each other and seek to balance the quantity of goods for exchange at a level not less than that in 1990. In the future direct economic contacts, taking into consideration the transfer to a market economy, will be developed. The enterprises and organizations of Tajikistan and Russia, independent of the type of ownership or administrative dependence, can participate in the development of this cooperation. The establishment of joint enterprises is possible. The agreement states that enterpries and organizations which are in the outer boundaries of these two republics, as well as foreign partners, can participate. During the sending of goods to one another in 1991 they will use [word indistinct] prices, agreed prices, and international prices in Soviet currency. They will avoid practices which can lead to economic losses. In the various spheres of economic and cultural cooperation the sides will sign agreements and contracts and pass this work to the organs responsible in the governments of the republics. The agreement was signed by Khayeyev, chairman of the Tajikistan Council of Ministers, and Silayev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

Tajik Party Central Committee Plenum Held

LD0410220590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Tajik Communists worked out their position on the transfer of the country's and republican economy to market relations at the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee plenum held in Dushanbe today.

Program for switching to the new economic relations were compared. The participants also examined the social and economic situation in the republic. Makhkamov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, summed up the results of the discussion.